

No. 1607 VOL. V.

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中華民國十年十月廿四

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

明治四十四年九月十九日第三種郵便物認可

20 CENTS

NEW YORK FEARS FRESH SUBMARINE CRISIS MAY ARISE

German Under Foreign Sec-
retary Justifies Sinking
Of Neutral Ships

'CARRY MUNITIONS'

'Cannot Consider British
Traders Peaceful As
They Are Armed'

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New York, November 17.—American
fears of a new crisis on the matter of
submarine warfare are confirmed by
an interview given by the German
Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs to
a correspondent of the New York
Times, in which the former defends
the sinking of neutral vessels because
"they are transporting ammunition and
other contraband" and declaring that
British ships cannot be considered
peaceful traders because they are
armed.

London, November 17.—The
Danish steamer *Therese* (1,333 tons)
and the British steamer *Trevarrack*
(4,199 tons) have been sunk.

HINT AT LLOYD GEORGE FOR FOOD CONTROLLER

Said Not to Be Unwilling; Par-
liament Thinks War Will Be
Long; Welcome Economy

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 17.—The pro-
posals made by Mr. Walter Runc-
iman, President of the Board of
Trade, are still the topic. Com-
ments are unanimous in describing
public feeling as one akin to relief
and thankfulness, recognising that
the new policy is another step
in the prosecution of the grand pur-
pose of winning the war.

The Daily News says that the re-
ception by the public of Mr. Runc-
iman's proposals should encourage
the Food Controller to use his
powers to the fullest extent. "The
nation is impatient of official ex-
hortations to economy and more
than ready to submit to a definite
regime."

Lobbyists point out that a feature
of yesterday's debate was the general
assumption that the war will be long
and further measures will be
necessary.

The Times understands that the
issue of food-tickets at present is
improbable. It says that there is
reason to believe that Mr. Lloyd
George, who was the chief advocate
in the Cabinet of Mr. Runciman's
proposals, is not unwilling to assume
the post of Food Controller. The
name of Lord Devonport, chairman
of the Port of London Authority, is
also mentioned in this connection.

The Kitchen Committee of the
House of Commons provides a daily
vegetarian menu, which has also
been instituted on the railways.

Farewell Meeting In Honor of Dr. Wu Is Largely Attended

A farewell meeting in honor of
Dr. Wu Ting-fang, under the aus-
pices of the five largest Shanghai
Chinese Associations was held
yesterday afternoon in Chang Su-
ho's garden. The meeting was at-
tended by almost every prominent
Shanghai Chinese. In the evening
a dinner was given in Dr. Wu's
honor. Dr. Wu said that his
diplomatic watchwords will be
"Truth" and "Sincerity." Dr. C. C.
Wu, Councillor of the Ministry of
Foreign Affairs is in town and will
accompany his father to Peking—
probably next Tuesday.

Baron Hayashi to Mediate In Laohsikai Controversy In Place of Sir J. Jordan

Government Stops Province's Sending 'Irresponsible
Comments'; Hsia Yi-ting Intends to Resign

Ostasiatische Lloyd

Peking, November 19.—Accord-
ing to the Kuo-feng-pao, Baron
Hayashi, Japanese Minister to
Peking, will mediate in the Laohs-
ikai affair, in Sir John Jordan's stead,
owing to the latter's departure.
Baron Hayashi, who went to Muk-
den, will be back in Peking on the
22nd inst.

A big meeting of citizens of Chihli
Province will be held tomorrow, in
the Tung-an Hotel, in connection
with the Laohsikai incident. Rep-
resentatives of the Chinese press
have been invited.

Last night, President Li Yuan-
hung called personally upon Hsu
Shih-chang, in the latter's residence.

Stop Provincial Comments

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, November 18.—In view of
the numerous strongly-worded tele-
grams from all over the country,
protesting concerning the Laohsikai
affair and their prejudicial effect on
the negotiations, the Government
has circularized the provincial author-
ities, instructing them not to send
further irresponsible comments on
the question. It has warned sub-
ordinates likewise to refrain from
criticism.

It is stated that Hsia Yi-ting, the
Acting Minister of Foreign Affairs,
has decided to resign, owing to the
hostility of Parliament and the
public towards him. It is under-
stood that his resignation, when
tendered, will not be announced till
the arrival of Dr. Wu Ting-fang.

The meeting of the Constitution
Drafting Conference held yesterday
was without result. The proceed-
ings were very disorderly and the
Speaker ultimately adjourned the
meeting.

A telegram, with the names of the

representatives of the Military,
Police, 73 members of the Provincial
Assembly and several thousand
citizens of Szechuen, states that the
people welcome the appointment of
Tai Kan as Civil Governor. It re-
quests the Government to instruct
the new Governor to proceed immedi-
ately to Chengtu and says that the
telegram despatched in the name of
the Provincial Assembly, opposing
his appointment, was sent by a
minority of the members, without
authority.

Chinese Press Reports

The Chung Hua Hsin Pao: Presi-
dent Li has donated \$2,000 for the
expenses of a memorial service in
honor of Hwang Hsing and Tsai Ao.

The Model Army which was being
formed by the late Yuan Shih-kai
will not be proceeded with.
A boycott circular against the
French goods was spread in Nanking,
but the police authority put a stop to
the movement.

The people of Nanking will hold a
memorial service in honor of Hwang
Hsing and Tsai Ao on December 1.

The China Times: It is reported
that the government will order the
Cruiser Haiyuen to Japan to convey
the remains of General Tsai Ao to China.

The Sin Wan Pao: General Yin
Chang-yin, ex-Tutuh of Szechuen,
has secretly left Peking planning to
go to Szechuen. The government
has wired to the Hupeh authorities to
stop him and ask him to return to
Peking.

Mr. Chang Hu probably will be
appointed Director of the Bank of
China.

A Chinese policeman passing
through Laohsikai on Friday after-
noon was arrested by the French
police.

French Ask Definite Pledges From Greece

Include Expulsion Of Austro-
German Agents, French Occu-
pation Of Neutral Zone

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Athens, November 16.—General
Roques, the French Minister of War,
has handed the Premier a memoran-
dum of demands, implying that he
expects a written reply. The
memorandum is believed to re-
quire pledges of Greece's friendli-
ness, including the use of the Greek
railways, the surrender of a quantity
of artillery, the expulsion of suspect-
ed German agents and the occupa-
tion of the neutral zone between
New and Old Greece by the French.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui M. Nov. 20
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kumano M. Nov. 22
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Nov. 24
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yamashiro M. Nov. 25
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
For U.S., Canada, and Europe:—
Per C.M. s.s. China Nov. 19
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Yokohama M. Nov. 26
Per T.K.K. s.s. Korea M. Dec. 2
For Europe:—
Per P. and O. s.s. Malta Nov. 27
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Katori M. Dec. 5
Per M.M. s.s. Amazone Dec. 8

Mails to Arrive:—

The French mail of October 15 is
due at Hongkong on November 22,
and here on November 25. Left
Saigon on November 15 per M.M.
s.s. Amazone.
The French mail of October 29
is due at Hongkong on December 1
and here on December 4. Left
Port Said on November 5, per M.M.
s.s. Athos.

GERMANS' RAID IN GULF OF FINLAND DISASTROUS

Lost Six Or Nine Of Largest
And Most Modern Tor-
pedo-Boats

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Petrograd, November 16.—An Ad-
miralty communique estimates that,
during the German raid in the Gulf
of Finland, mentioned on the 13th, the
Germans lost between six and nine of
their largest and most modern torpe-
do-boats.

Special U.S. 'Xmas Mail Closes Today

The regular mail to go to
America on the liner *China* closed
at the American Postal Agency
last night but Postal Agent
Darragh, having learned that the
tender for the ship will not leave
the Customs' jetty until 5 o'clock
this afternoon, has decided to open
a supplementary mail. The postal
agency therefore will be open this
afternoon between the hours of 3
and 4 o'clock for those wishing
to post additional letters and
packages.

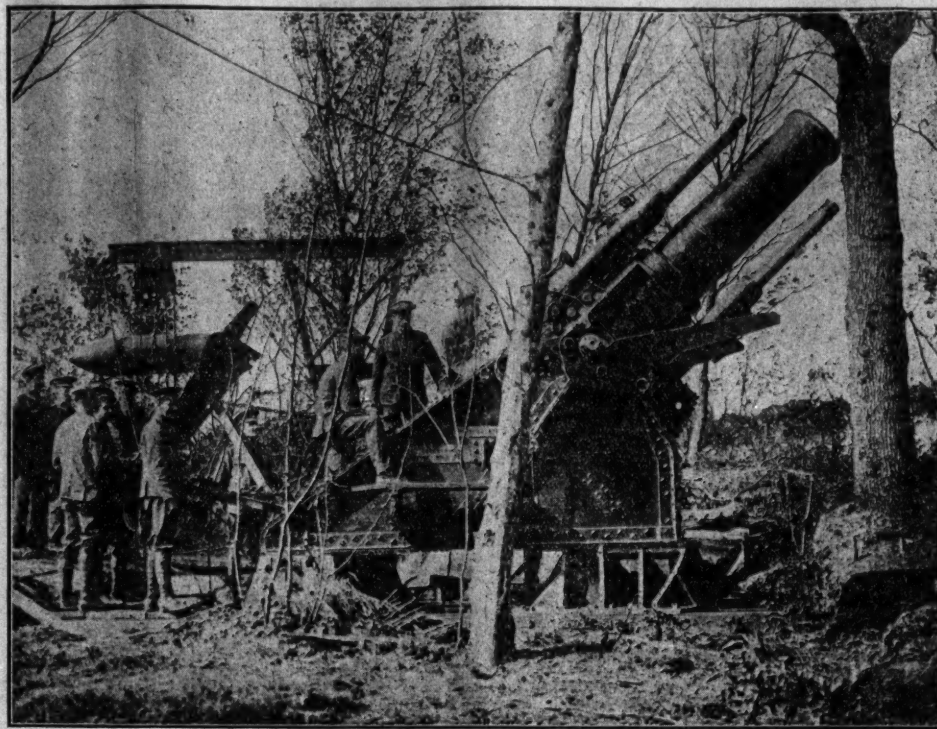
DEARER NEWSPAPERS

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, November 17.—There will
be a meeting of newspaper prop-
rietors in London, on Monday, to
consider increasing prices. The
Daily News announces a reduction
in size, in order to lessen the tonnage
of importing paper.

SIENKIEWICZ DEAD

Reuter's Service
Bern, November 16.—The death
is announced of Henryk Sienkiewicz,
the famous Polish novelist.

British Official War Photo Big Howitzer in Action



This is one of the huge guns used to batter the German trenches to pieces before the British Infantry charges. They hurl a projectile weighing nearly 900 pounds about 15 miles.

Deutschland Starts On Return Voyage From America To Germany

Carries G.\$2,000,000 Cargo; Rub-
ber, Nickel, Zinc, Silver
And Embassy Mail

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
New London, Conn., November 17.—
The German submarine *Deutschland*
sailed this morning.

The cargo of the *Deutschland* is
valued at G.\$2,000,000 and com-
prises rubber, nickel, zinc, silver
bars and the Embassy mail.

Belgium Seeks Help From United States

Appeals For Active Inter-
vention Regarding Depor-
tations By Germans

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, November 17.—The
Belgian Minister has appealed to the
State Department for active inter-
vention in the matter of the depor-
tations from Belgium.

Sir R. Ho Tung Gives \$50,000 War Bonds To Hongkong University

Half of Big Subscription;
Splendid Record of Charitable
And Patriotic Donations

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press
Hongkong, November 18.—Sir
Robert Ho Tung has subscribed
\$100,000 to the British war loan, of
which amount he has donated
\$50,000 in war bonds to the endow-
ment fund of Hongkong University,
being his fourth munificent gift to
the University. Sir Robert Ho
Tung's gifts now comprise:

\$10,000 to the University, six years
ago
\$50,000 to the University in 1914
\$5,000 to the University annually
for ten years.
\$50,000 6% war bonds to the
University
\$10,000 to the Prince of Wales
Fund
\$50,000 for two aeroplanes and
motor ambulances
\$6,000 towards the cost of the Tai
Yau Bank aeroplane, in addition to
liberal donations to local and Canton
relief funds.

What Three Germans Think Of Their Treatment in U.S.

Herbert Bayard Swope Writes of Visits With Dr. Dem-
burg and Captains von Papen and Boy-Ed

(By Herbert Bayard Swope in New
York World)

During my stay in Berlin I visited
three Germans who are well-known
in America—Dr. Dernburg, Capt.
von Papen and Capt. Boy-Ed. All
three were recalled from their
official duties in this country at the
request of Washington. Dernburg
is philosophical regarding his work
in America. He expressed himself
as being without rancor over the
treatment he had received. He was
living in his beautiful home in
Grunewald, Berlin and is working on
housing plans for the poor. Boy-
Ed, who was formerly the German
naval attaché in this country, still
holds the position of intelligence
officer on the Admiralty staff which
he assumed upon his return from
this country. He is very bitter over
his recall and insists that American
officials and newspapers did not give
him a square deal.

Capt. von Papen I found the
cheeriest of all. The former mili-
tary attaché, after six weeks of
bitter fighting in the front line
trenches on the Somme, is now
Chief of Staff of Major-General
Count von Schweinitz, commanding
the First Division of the Guards,
which is located near Thiepval, in
the very midst of the fiercest Eng-
lish offensive. He is extremely
popular with his associates, and has
proved himself an officer of a high
degree of efficiency. He spoke of
America and Americans in a friend-
ly manner, and asked me through
The World to express his regard to
the friends he left behind him here
and the hope that he would see
them soon in a happier time. He
even included The World in his list
of friends, which was an evidence of
good sportsmanship, since it was
largely the revelations of this paper
which caused his recall.

It is an uncommon thing to see a
soldier who has not one or more
service decorations. There are prob-
ably 400,000 Iron Crosses, second
class, worn in Germany today—in
fact the enormous demand has
caused the silver with which the
crosses are rimmed to go sky high
in price.

In spite of the heavy losses, there
is but little mourning to be seen on
the streets. In my visit to France
and Belgium, I saw more mourning
being worn by the women in a week
than I saw in Germany in two
months. The absence of the death
symbols is due to the wish of the
Kaiser expressed at the beginning of
the war.

One of the curious things to be
met with in Berlin and some of the

other large cities are "speak-easies"
where you can get meat on meatless
days. It is almost as bad getting
into them as trying to get into a
"blind tiger" to get a drink in
Philadelphia on Sunday.

Meat is permitted only on five days
in Germany, and only for one meal
on each of these days. The "speak-
easies" will sell you meat with your
meals at any time. It is given some
fancy name to mislead the police in
case of a raid. The names mislead
the diners too, though perhaps that
is just as well because it is to be
feared that if the diners knew what
they were really eating, they would
not eat.

There is a suspicious absence of
little dogs in Germany these days.

Fish is the great staple of the
German diet today, and of the fish
the king is the tuna.

I had tuna fish disguised as roast
beef, Hamburger steak, veal chops,
fillets and all sorts of other meats, and
it was prepared with such skill and
concealed with such ingenious sauces
that I had difficulty in recognizing it
as "horse mackerel." It took the
Germans to discover the real value of
the tuna, and that is one war article
that will remain upon their menus in
the days to come.

The most delicate gifts one can make
to one's friends in Germany today
consist of meat, butter, eggs and soap.
To give up any of these things is like
submitting to blood transfusion. On
October 1 the empire went on a one-
egg-a-week-per-person basis. This is to
allow for the feminine vagaries of the
hens and is figured out as the irreduc-
ible minimum of the egg production per
week. The actual supply is really
eight or ten times as large as the
allowance, but with true German pre-
caution the Food Dictatorship is safe-
guarding the supply in the event that
the hens go on an egg strike.

There is only one thing in Germany
that is as hard as getting into that
country—and that is getting out.
Sixty-five per cent of would-be
travellers to Germany were refused ad-
mission during August, and while
foreigners are more or less grudgingly
given permission to leave the empire,
natives can do so only after going
through a thirty-third degree cross-
examination and about fifteen separate
processes before they gain permission.

There is much more work that there
are workers in Germany, and as a re-
sult labor is well paid. Therefore the
working class is able to supply itself
properly.

The purpose of this is to restrict
native travel, thereby saving the
(Continued on Page 2)

RECORD 54 FIGHTS IN AIR IN SINGLE DAY OVER AMIENS

Guynemer Brings Down 21st
Machine and Heiteaux
His Thirteenth

438 MILE FLIGHT

Made by Capt. Beauchamps
To Bomb Munich as Re-
prisal; Over Alps

BRITISH FELL FIVE

Critics Lavish in Praise Of
Haig's Tactics; Immense
Improvement Shown

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Paris, November 17.—The official
communique issued this afternoon
reported: There has been a relative
calm on the whole of our front.

Two enemy aeroplanes were shot
down in our lines, the aviators being
taken prisoners. There were 54 air-
fights in the Amiens region. Second-
Lieut. Guynemer brought down his
21st machine and Lieut. Herteaux his
13th.

French aeroplanes dropped over a
ton of bombs on the railway-station
and works at Esche-sur-Aisette,
Luxemburg and the aerodrome at
Tergnier.

The official communique this even-
ing reported: There is nothing to
report on our whole front, except a
lively artillery duel in the region of
Saillies.

Captain Beauchamps, ascending at
3 o'clock this morning, flew to
Munich, where he arrived at noon,
bombed the railway-station as a
reprisal for the German bombard-
ment of the open town of Amiens and
then crossed the Alps and landed in
Italy, twelve miles north of Venice,
having covered a distance of 433
miles.

Use All New Horrors
Wednesday's German counter-
offensives were effected by numerous
divisions along a front of ten
kilometers north of the Somme and
four kilometers south. All their ac-
cessory means of attack were employ-
ed, including gas, tear-producing shells
and flaming liquids.

The French resistance, therefore,
must be considered a great success, as
very slight gains have been obtained
by General von Below's and General
von Gallwitz' troops, which only retook
a few of the trenches they have lost
in St. Pierre Vaast Wood and about
a third of the village of Pressoir, the
population of which was less than a
hundred before the war. It seems that
the German counter-actions were at-
tempts to prevent and baffle the new
French drive forward, the result of
which is much dreaded by the Germans.

These offensives afford a denial to
the statements made by the Berlin
papers that Germany intended to
limit her action on the western front
to defensive operations. These state-
ments had misled nobody in France
and yesterday's attacks were expect-
ed.

British Extend Front

London, November 17.—General Sir
Douglas Haig reported this morning:
As the result of our operations on
Thursday, we extended our front at
Beaucourt eastward along the north
bank of the Ancre. A strong counter-
attack in the afternoon forced us to
relinquish part of the ground gained
eastwards of Butte de Warlencourt.

There was heavy hostile shelling
during the night at Beaumont-Hamel.
We twice successfully raided the
enemy's trenches north-east of
Wuivverghem, taking prisoners and
inflicting considerable losses.

General Haig reported this even-
ing: Since the 13th, we have taken a
total of 6,190 prisoners. We heavily
bombed the enemy's trench-lines
in the neighborhood of Loos and
Hulluch.

Our aeroplanes bombarded two im-
portant junctions in the enemy's
lines of communication. Five enemy
machines were brought down and
five damaged. Three of ours are
missing.

Fuller information confirms the
magnitude of the British success at
the Ancre, especially the fact that the
pick of the German troops were
engaged and fought very stubbornly.

That they were completely surprised is regarded as a tribute to the skill of the British Staff and the discipline and training of the New Armies.

Germans' Biggest Effort

Apparently, the Germans were convinced that the Allies' offensive in the region of the Somme had exhausted itself and, hence, they prepared a huge counter-offensive against the French, south of the Somme, which kept important hostile forces engaged in that region. This effort of the Germans was the biggest since the Allied offensive started.

Six attacks were made in three hours on Wednesday morning, followed by six more in the afternoon. Each was climaxed by machine-gun and artillery fire and certain regiments lost sixty per cent of their effective strength.

Sir Douglas Haig did not wait for the ground to dry completely before making his new stroke and the movements of the British troops were hampered by the mud, while a mist increased the difficulty of co-operation between the artillery and infantry. The successful solution of these problems proves afresh that immense strides have been made in methods and organization since the battle of Loos.

Now, there is a chorus of praise for Sir Douglas Haig, concerning whom there have been recent mutterings and criticism and his promotion to the rank of Field Marshal is suggested.

What Germans Think of U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)

population money, and preventing miscalculation in the food supplies of the various districts into which the country is divided. Also it is a provision against spying.

Most of the dogs that one sees in Germany today are being put to work. The army use a large quantity of them for Red Cross purposes and the others to be found in the cities and towns are used in place of horses to help the men and women pull carts.

The extremely rigid political and military censorship still holds the German newspapers down so far as the publication of new news is concerned, and as regards too free a discussion of political matters. The Berliner Tageblatt was suppressed an entire week in August, and no one knows yet the cause.

You never see powdered or lump sugar in Berlin today. When your coffee is brought you make a careful search of the salver, and you are finally rewarded by the discovery of two tiny particles that look like bits of white chalk. This is saccharine and is a powerful sweetener.

The food conservation is not predicated upon the danger of immediate starvation; it is intended to guard against that possibility, and has as another purpose the supplying to the soldiers of all the food-stuffs they wish. As a result the soldiers fare better than the civilian population.

There is no starvation in Germany. There is no great variety of food but plenty of what there is, and the prices are not high. It is to be doubted if, with a few exceptions, the prices are much higher than for the same commodities in England or America.

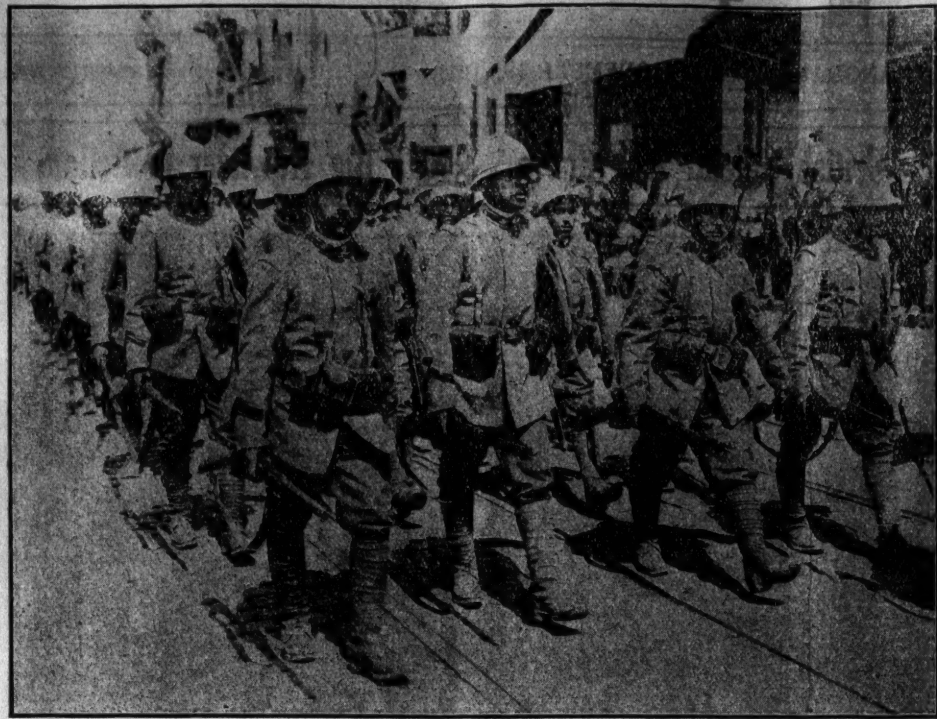
The very poor classes are taken care of by a mass feeding plan at central kitchens, but from personal observation I came to the conclusion that the establishment of these central kitchens had not been an actual necessity, and they are being used very largely by people who could afford to live better but who want to save their money.

That saving is still a popular pastime in Germany is shown by the fact that in spite of the enormous demands made upon them by the war loans the savings banks show enormously increased holdings today over the sums they had at the beginning of the war.

The card system applies to common articles of life as well as to food. Luxuries one can buy freely; for necessities one has to have a "besorgungsschein" before they can be bought. For example, you can buy silk socks in any shop, but if you want to buy woollen ones you have to go to your precinct police station and there obtain an official permit. This is to prevent the necessities of life from being cornered, and as an additional precaution the prices at which necessities are sold are fixed by the military commanders of the various districts. For violating the rule the biggest retail silk house in Germany, doing a business of millions of marks a year, was closed for an entire week in Berlin recently, and the proprietor was compelled to pay all his employees during that time.

In Berlin and the other cities the newly recruited troops are usually sent to the front at night. There is an absence of that "pomp and circumstance" of war that marked the departure of the soldiers at the beginning. Now the easiest way is

Sturdy Italian Troops Marching Through Salonica



This is another of the British official war photographs. The arrival of the Italian troops in Salonica led to a most enthusiastic demonstration in their honor.

considered the best, and so they are taken out quietly after nightfall.

The spirit of the soldiers is a fine thing to meet. They are fighting with the same bravery and ability today as characterized them at the outset. They all want peace, it is true, but until peace comes they are fighting in a way that leaves their opponents no doubt as to their mettle.

The search a traveller undergoes in entering or leaving Germany is one that he or she is not likely to forget easily. They are stripped and their mouths, ears, noses and other parts of the body are examined. Their fountain pens are emptied, every scrap of paper taken away, and even matches are confiscated. If they wear bandages, these must be stripped off, too. No distinction is drawn between men and women—except, of course, that the women are examined by female inspectors.

Apart from the mental reactions one undergoes in Germany, the most striking impression is made by the nearly total absence of young men from its streets and fields. The youth of the country are all at war; only the "zurückgebliebenen" remain, and they, for the most part, are those physically incapacitated for military service.

Everywhere one turns one sees women doing the work of men. "Women to the front" is the industrial cry in Germany today, and the women are responding with the same great alacrity that the men are showing in their military duties.

I saw women conductors, women "cabbies," women teamsters, women chauffeurs, women ditch diggers, women mail carriers, women messengers, women bakers, women plumbers, women butchers, women telegraph linemen, women "motormen," women ploughers, women munition workers, women gardeners, women electricians—women everything. In fact it is the boast of Germany today that there is not one field of effort formerly consecrated to man that has not been entered by woman. How this scheme of labor will be readjusted when the soldiers are released again to their commercial labors is a serious problem.

The cab and delivery horses form one of the most pathetic sights to be seen in the cities of Germany today. They are the offscouring and refuse of all horse-drawn—poor, thin, dispirited, emaciated, hobby horses that can scarcely lift the weight of their own heads, which usually droop in close proximity to the streets as if looking for the grain they never get.

Fodder is a scarce commodity in Germany today because much of it that formerly went to horse and cattle feeding is now being employed for human consumption.

In the picture with the horses belong the taxicabs that Berlin and

every German city are using. They are old ramshackle affairs that wheeze and groan and threaten to burst apart at the first unkind word. All the good cabs, in common with all the good private automobiles, have been commandeered for military purposes. It is plain to see the reasons for not commandeering those which are running on the streets.

Almost all the machines left in Germany use solid tires of composite rubber, but these are now rapidly disappearing and in their place are the old-fashioned steel tires and the new patent spring wheels which consist of one wheel within another, the rims separated by springs. The manufacturers call them "springs," but the passengers using them call them by another name, especially when they strike a "thank-you-ma'am" or a car track.

The great mental change in Germany in the last two years from a certainty of victory to a fear of defeat has had its reflex on the spirit of the population. It is a rare thing to hear a laugh in Germany, and I visited many theaters without hearing any applause. Night life has disappeared. The supper restaurants are morgue-like in their lack of cheer, and none serve more than two or three parties at a time.

The beer restaurants do better. It is an insult to Gambrinus to call the liquor that they serve in Germany "beer." It is really a pale, weak, emaciated, watery substance that has much the same resemblance to actual beer that water has when drunk from a recently emptied beer glass.

This is due to the heavy reduction in grain allowances made to the breweries, but with the chemical readiness the Germans are showing they at once invented some form of "ersatz," which translated means a substitute. In Germany today they have an "ersatz" for almost everything—except men.

They have substitutes for coffee, sugar, beer, milk, butter, eggs used for cooking and condiments, and they believe they are well on their way to have a perfect substitute for rubber.

The night life of Berlin—that once burned so fiercely bright as to make it the talk of the world, not for its gaiety, but for its lavishness; not for its spontaneity, but for its forcedness—has been entirely wiped out. The street women are still there but in heavily reduced quantities. They have all been put to work.

Such life as is still to be found is grim and lacking in merriment. It is a rare thing for music to be found in restaurants.

Theaters are open, but the Germans take their pleasures seriously.

They go to a comedy as they would to an execution. It is the duty they feel to obtain recreation.

A man or woman wearing evening clothes in any of the German cities is a rare object and one of suspicion. It is considered an evidence of gaiety, and gaiety is tabooed. The women all wear dark clothes, and their evening frocks are rarely more than slightly décolleté.

Dancing is an unheard-of pastime in Germany. It is actually forbidden, both in public and in private, and the Germans, who are always good citizens, never break the rule, even in the privacy of their homes.

But while all the lighter things of life have been eschewed, the more serious labors have been taken up with splendid spirit. Revisiting Germany after two years, I was again impressed by the depth and devotion of the patriotism in every man, woman and child, who, win or lose, survive or perish, were consecrating their every thought and effort to the Fatherland.

Coinciding with the depth of their patriotism is the resentment almost all the Germans feel toward America and things American. It is a real, vivid, all-pervading hate—something tangible and sensible—you can feel it weigh you down. Hatred knows no law of reason, and so the Germans cannot and do not attempt to justify their attitude toward America. All their own shortcomings are attributed to this country; all their misfortunes are laid at our door, for they say that America prevented Germany from ending the war—with magnificent disregard of the Battle of the Marne.

America's responsibility, they say, is due to the munitions and to our attitude on the submarine question, and that is why the greater part of Germany today is clamoring for a return to the "ruksichtslos" (ruthless) U-boat warfare.

There are fewer soldiers to be seen on the streets than one would expect. This is due to the fact that most of the military are in the field. Those you do see in the city are for the most part convalescents, and seven out of every ten show wounds.

The uniforms of the German soldiers, once a subject of boast for their neatness and standardization, are now a pretty sorry exhibition. Wool is scarce, so all sorts of cotton combinations are used. Corduroys and jeans in varied colors are being made up for army use.

To save cloth the coats of both officers and men are cut almost waist high, and as all the coats are made with little tails behind, the effect is rather striking.

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Seeking a Permanent Peace Through Threat of War

Theodore Marburg, Though Still a Pacifist, Says That German Defeat Alone Can Assure The Tranquillity of the World and Tells of Plans of the League to Enforce Peace

New York, October 1.—That only German defeat can make possible the tranquillity of the world is the view of Theodore Marburg, whose opinions are those of an American who is versed in international events and has studied the great war on the actual fighting ground.

Two things make Mr. Marburg's views especially impressive. One is that although he thinks it absolutely necessary that the war should be fought through to a finish, he is best known as a peace man. His present attitude is almost startling, as a matter of fact, to those familiar with his earlier lines of thought, although he is careful to explain that what the group with which he was working was trying to do was to change the conditions that made war possible and that until these conditions were changed it was folly for any great and rich country to fail to maintain a strong army and navy.

He has been a leader in the serious and important American group which has worked consistently and steadily toward the prevention of war for many years. He is indeed the author of "The Peace Movement Practical," published in 1910; of the "Philosophy of the Third American Peace Congress" of 1911 and many lesser studies of the general peace problem.

And there are certain aspects of the European situation which he is especially well qualified to interpret, first, because in a general way he knows Europe very well, and, second, because particularly he was United States Minister to Belgium in 1912-13 and last spring had an audience with the monarch of that unhappy nation.

He went to Europe in response to the painful news that his son, who early in the war joined the British Flying Corps, had been seriously wounded. He remained within the theater of war two months.

"It was my privilege," said Mr. Marburg, "to meet some of the men who directly are conducting this great war and to see some of the mammoth operations which the great conflict entails. These men form a very interesting group.

"They deeply impressed me, Sir Douglas Haig particularly. His masterly retreat from Mons in which, he told me, he lost only 1,500 men, whereas Smith-Dorrien's forces were badly cut to pieces by making what some believe to have been an unnecessary stand, and the promptness with which he turned on the Germans when the time came with his forces practically intact and won the battle of the Marne stamp him as a properly cautious as well as a bold and resourceful man.

"I found but one purpose among all the British officers with whom I was thrown into contact, namely, a dogged determination to go on to the end. The beauty about the British soldier is that he stays put. There is no brag and no waste of energy about him, but an inward purpose to do his full duty. Before this war is over the British army will be one of the finest Europe ever has seen; in fact, it is proving itself such every day."

Mr. Marburg was greatly impressed by the waste in the present war. For example, into one place the Germans throw a certain number of shells from a distance of twenty-three miles. A prominent officer calculated the cost, including the wear and tear of the enormously expensive gun which could do that, at \$8,000, or \$40,000. The net result was one dog killed.

"On another occasion 1,200 shells were thrown by the Germans into the British trenches and not one man injured," said Mr. Marburg. "When the result is nil one is fighting infinity and the cost of the present war must prove a grievous burden to the laboring classes of Europe for many years to come."

Among Mr. Marburg's other experiences was a visit to the most striking figure of the war. King Albert, and his courageous Queen, Elizabeth, at their home at La Panne, a little fishing village in the corner of Belgium still held against the Germans. While he was with them the English fleet, which was close inshore, started to bombard Ostend and was promptly attacked by a German hydro-aeroplane.

The King in speaking to Mr. Marburg referred repeatedly to America's unprecedented generosity to his stricken country. He said that but for that he did not know how the Belgian people could have been saved from starvation. Even now, he said, conditions in Belgium are unspeakable.

The only industry which is active is coal mining. There is no raw material for general industry to use and besides the machinery from many of the factories has been carried off to Germany.

La Panne was subjected to an air raid but has never been shelled by the Germans, though they throw shells over it into Dunkirk. The brave little Queen goes about quietly, occupying herself with the soldiers and her creche for children. She found it very difficult for some months to get the parents to surrender their children in towns where people were being killed constantly,

though of late the bitter lesson seems to have been taken to heart and she has been more successful.

The children at the creche run to meet her and cling to her gown as they might do to that of a favorite teacher or loved companion. She is a graduate in medicine, and talked with understanding of the excellent work being done by American doctors in the Belgian hospital at La Panne.

From such details my conversation with this American, who has had such extraordinary opportunities to see this war at first hand, passed to a discussion of what in his opinion properly may be regarded as the right interpretation of the war for America.

"The future interests of a nation," Mr. Marburg said, "will generally be found to lie in the direction of a present duty to the society of nations. In the past the United States has more than once conformed to this principle though her statesmen may never have formulated it. But the same cannot be said of her attitude in this war. With Elihu Root I believe that we should have protested when Belgium was ruthlessly trampled to death, and should have protested, step by step, at every violation of international law.

"The lesson of the war, as it appears to many men, is that the world needs international organization backed by force sufficient to overawe the lawlessly inclined. The international institutions already in existence have been highly useful, but they are all voluntary, and the war shows that this is not enough; that in other words the element of force must be introduced. This is the idea underlying our League to Enforce Peace and underlying the several plans worked out in England.

"Several years ago Hamilton Holt read a paper at Baltimore in which he advanced the idea of a League of Peace. At that time the idea of force international relations was discounted. But gradually, seeing how Germany blocked every step of progress at The Hague, witnessing her reception of Winston Churchill's proposition of a naval holiday, which Russia, France and Italy were willing to examine as a possible entering wedge against the mad rivalry in armaments, but at which Germany jeered, some of us reached the conclusion that perhaps the only road to better international organization was over the prostrate body of Germany, the rest of the world combining to effect this passage.

"That is exactly what is happening now, brought on by German's own initiative; her outrageous assault upon the peace of Europe and her confidenceless behavior from the beginning of the war have left her only one progressive nation as an ally. This went converted many men to the idea of force in international organization.

"In September, 1914, came Holt's article in the Independent on a League of Peace. This led to a plan to examine the question at a series of meetings, first of purely scientific men who should lay bare the subject and later of men of wider practical experience to tell us how much of the desirable man worked out by the earlier group was in their opinion a realisable plan. This program was carried out.

"This was the philosophy of what resulted from the deliberations of the first group; the moment a league is suggested men recall the leagues of the past, their shortcomings and abuses; the Quadruple Alliance and the Grand Alliance formed after the Napoleonic wars to keep Europe in order; the Holy Alliance, which professed to aim at advancing the Christian religion but which was

really designed to protect thrones against the advancing wave of democracy and did in fact suppress liberal aspirations in Italy, Spain and Hungary.

"The Concert of Europe, with its few successes and its tragic failures, was recalled to mind. The conference realised that it had done some good things such as smashing the Turkish fleet at Navarino in 1827 and liberating Greece; that it had prevented more than one Balkan war, and had ameliorated the condition of the Armenian only to save him for his awful fate today. But against its successes were arrayed its many failures, culminating in the war now in progress.

"Accordingly our first, step was to ask why the leagues of the past had failed. I think the answer is found in one defect, namely the narrowness of the circle composing the group, making possible the domination of selfish interests, collusion and the spoliation of outsiders.

"The league of the future must be something very different. To be successful it must be overwhelmingly strong and must do justice. To accomplish both these aims it should at the very start be composed of all or nearly all of the great Powers, and the justice of its general attitude and actions would be markedly enhanced if to this group the other progressive nations were later added.

"We have achieved exactly that within our own borders in the United States. Out of the united action of forty-eight States, the original thirteen of which were sovereign entities, substantial justice emerges for all. And it is justice which must be the prime object of a league just as it is the prime object of society.

"True progress must be interpreted not in terms of numbers, growth of population and material products, but in terms of the spiritual and the intellectual; above all in terms of justice between man and man, justice between employer and employee, justice between the State and its citizens, justice written in the law and interpreted in the courts, and justice of nation to nation.

"War is to be opposed principally because it is such a wholesale source of injustice. Not a body of just men sitting in judgment, but the fortunes of war determined whether after the Franco-Prussian war France or Germany was to pay a thousand million dollars indemnity, whether the countryside of the one or of the other was to be devastated.

"In Belgium, where the woman

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works beside the man in the cold rain of early spring and the excessive heat of summer, planting and harvesting the crop, building up a little home, rearing and educating their children and trying to accumulate a little to start the children in life, everything has been swept into the abyss. What definition of justice fits facts like these?

"The actual death in war is its lesser evil. The physical suffering of the wounded is bad enough, but the essential harm of war comes

from the fact that it suspends justice on a colossal scale.

"Consider the way civilised soldiery in this war have behaved on orders from superiors; a priest shot because he happened not to have the key to the church tower in his pocket, men doing their will on any woman or any man's property after the fashion of the powerful in the Middle Ages. If the possibility of such disaster is to be lessened we eventually must have a society of nations organised for justice, as society within the State is organised for justice, and it

is to make a beginning in this direction that the League to Enforce Peace is planned.

"There are three stages in its conception:

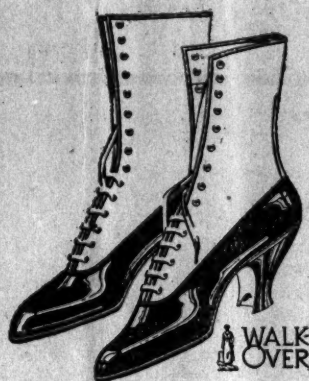
"1. A true court of justice to supplement the existing permanent court of arbitration at The Hague.
"2. The element of obligation introduced to bind the signatories to use this and other existing international institutions.
"3. The element of force added to compel the recalcitrant to use it.

"In the desirable plan drawn up

by the original group there was a fourth stage, namely, the use of force to execute the judgment of the court, but this was rejected by the group of men of wider practical experience, with ex-President Taft at their head, whom we called together to tell us how much of our desirable plan they considered to be a realisable plan. The ground of rejection was that the great Powers could not be got to enter a league which compelled them to take all their disputes before a tribunal for a hearing if there was

(Continued on Page 5)

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Or Wounded

With the French Army on the Somme Front, October 3 (Via Paris).—A private from St. Louis, Mo., a youth who has been serving only nine months in the Foreign Legion, of which five months have been passed at the front, was selected for the decoration of the war cross, which was awarded him at a parade of the entire famous regiment after the battle of Belloy-en-Santerre, south of the Somme River.

The Foreign Legion forms part of the division which is composed of troops from Morocco and which during many months has been transferred from one point to another of the front line, wherever the fighting was the hottest. There is only one complaint among the men of the legion. This is that they are occasionally sent to a quiet portion of the line for "rest."

The correspondent saw them resting tonight when detachments in the mud soaked trenches and cantonments were gathered with the intention of "going to see what is happening in the German trenches" a couple of hundred yards away, where a division of the Prussian elite troops also were "recuperating" after the terrific fighting of the last month or two.

The major, who is the only battalion commander in the legion who survived the fighting at Belloy-en-Santerre, is a New Zealand Scotchman and shares with the colonel what can only be described as the adoration of his men.

The major called out the sergeant from New Orleans, whom he introduced to the correspondent as the first volunteer from the United States after the outbreak of hostilities, he having joined the ranks August 4, 1914.

Other Americans in the ranks are a lieutenant from Seattle and private from San Francisco and New York, who are believed to be the only remaining Americans from the first batch of volunteers. Most of the others have been killed or wounded, but about thirty of them have been transferred to other corps or have taken up aviation.

Every man in the legion carries a twisted cord around his left shoulder, showing that the regiment as a whole has been mentioned in despatches for heroic conduct, while the regimental flag, which is always taken into action, bears on the top of the pole the cross of the Legion of Honor.

The legion has fought on every part of the front—in Alsace, Champagne, the Argonne and the Somme region—and has always borne itself with the utmost gallantry. The General who commands the legion has under his orders also Zouaves and African rifles, both of which corps are composed entirely of Frenchmen who have served beside the legion in virtually every part of the world. Dozens of the men have their breasts covered with medals for war service and for bravery.

ALLIES SUPPORT TSAR

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 17.—M. Briand and Mr. Asquith have jointly telegraphed to the Russian Premier, warmly applauding the denunciation by Russia of Germany's violation of international law and treaties by claiming to create a State of Poland and to levy an army and rejoicing at the emphatic renewal of the promise made by the Emperor of Russia that Poland shall receive autonomy.

Seek Permanent Peace Through War Threat

(Continued from Page 4)

to be a judgment which was enforceable.

"The present plan, therefore, stops with the demand that before any nation is allowed to make war upon another the dispute must be submitted to some sort of tribunal for a hearing. The league binds itself to make immediate war upon any member which violates this provision."

"Having once conformed to this demand, the nation which has a grievance is free to go to war as under present conditions. It is so reasonable a demand that no nation, however powerful, is likely to refuse it in face of the painful alternative, so that the league itself is not likely ever to be called upon to go to war. In other words, its potential strength, if great enough, need never translate itself into fact."

"If the league had been in existence when the present war threatened Germany would have been obliged to have a hearing of the dispute, which is all that Sir Edward Grey demanded, otherwise she would have faced the certainty of having the league united in war against her. Many men believe that she would not have begun this war if it had been certain that she would have Great Britain as an enemy. Certainly she would not have begun it if she had known that not only Great Britain but Italy and the United States, not to mention lesser Powers would be arrayed against her."

"True, a nation bent on aggression might go through the forms of a hearing and proceed with its plans afterward. But bringing out the facts and the delay incident to a hearing would all make for peace."

"In the work that we are trying to do we have the cooperation of an ex-President of the United States, Mr. Taft, and we have Mr. Wilson's pronouncement of February 1 at Des Moines: 'I pray God that if this contest has no other result it will at least have the result of creating an international tribunal and producing some sort of a joint guarantee of peace on the part of the great nations.'"

"The strongest men in the United States are co-operating and it is fitting that the initiative should come from the United States because it is itself the greatest league of peace in the world."

"This plan would call for the creation in our country of a strong army and navy, for we would be assuming an obligation. Although, as explained, we believe the league as such would never be called upon to go to war, its united strength would be

an important element in preventing war."

"It is manifest that disarmament cannot be brought about by agreement. Armaments will decline gradually when it is found that they no longer are needed, and that happy day can come about only through international organization for justice."

"I believe something of this sort is possible. I believed it before I left the States and I believe it even more firmly now that I have had so wonderful an opportunity to witness Europe in her great agony."

"The movement for stronger armament in the United States already has begun. The example of Germany's initial successes owing to superior preparedness will bring an accentuated pace in armaments upon every nation in Europe. Unless all this is supplemented by a really efficient plan for international arbitration where will it lead us?"

"Personally I have no fear of any invasion of our country by any single enemy or likely combination of enemies. We are practically unconquerable. Our center of power is the middle West. We could destroy an invading army by organizing new armies in distant parts of our vast domain. But we need a strong navy to protect our seaboard cities, where incalculable damage might otherwise be done, and above all we need effective armaments so that we can do our duty to the world when a crisis like the present one arises."

"In England also there is a strong belief among leading men that the time has come to inject an element of force in international affairs. Several groups are studying the problem. The most notable is that headed by Lord Bryce."

"But no public propaganda is possible either in England or in France or Italy. The public have shown themselves too apt to interpret it as a stop the war movement and they feel that the war must not be stopped till Prussian militarism is overthrown. A change of spirit involving a change of government in Germany cannot be imposed from outside. It can come about only from inside the country, and there is little hope of revolution until Germany is beaten."

"When this change does come upon Germany it will be a country one can live with and work with, one of the most helpful and wonderful countries of the world. Most Englishmen I know have no wish to destroy Germany, but all are quite determined to throw down that ruthless spirit of aggression which has animated her."

"Unless Germany is beaten our hope for better international organization must fail. The only hope for Europe, in fact, is a chastened Germany which shall throw off the delusion induced by the successes and remarkable after results of the Franco-Prussian war."

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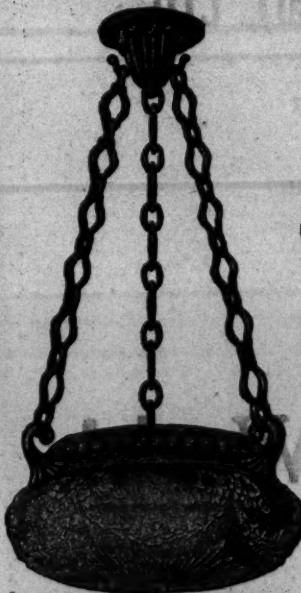
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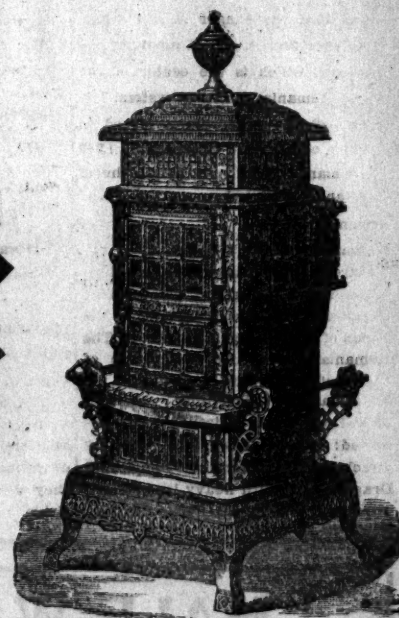
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Allies' Advance in Balkans Will Relieve the Pressure Of Germans in Rumania

Monastir's Fate Practically Determined; Kavakli, Prosenik, Kumli and Many More Positions Captured

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 17.—The brilliant concerted advance of the Allies in the Balkans, which has practically determined the fate of Monastir, will do much to relieve the pressure on Rumania. It is unlikely that the enemy, having been driven out of their strongest position at Kenali, which was constructed under the personal direction of von Mackensen, will be able to stand on the extemporised position to which they have been forced to retire.

The fall of Kenali is a fresh illustration of the weakness of the impregnable trench system, as already exemplified by the capture of Beaumont-Hamel.

A military expert, commenting on the Russian, Rumanian and German communiques, points out that the German heavy batteries, which have been long delayed in the mountains, are now in action in the valley above Kimpolung, but the Rumanians have a tenacious hold on this hilly region, where the enemy have deployed on a wide front below the Pass, unshaken by the abandonment of the rail-head at Turgujul, in the western Jiu Valley, 25 miles inside the frontier.

Threaten Communications

This is the farthest point to which the enemy have yet penetrated. It is a threat to the Rumanian communications in Wallachia and jeopardises Orsova, where the Rumanians control the Danube.

The enemy have advanced twelve miles in the past two days, but Turgujul is still fifty miles from the Danube Railway. If the enemy succeed in pushing along it to the junction at Filasu, western Wallachia will be cut off. This is believed to be General von Falkenhayn's plan, though the oncoming winter will probably delay its realization.

The fierce fighting at Kimpolung shows that the danger is still grave. It is not far from Kimpolung to Piteschi, which is the center of the whole Rumanian railway system.

An official communique issued in Berlin claims the capture of 1,500 Rumanians south of Rotherthum Pass and 650 elsewhere on the Transylvanian front.

Rumanians Lose Villages

Petrograd, November 17.—An official communique reports: The enemy occupied the village of Liresht, in the region of Kimpolung, in Rumania. The Rumanians evacuated the village of Turgujul, in the Jiu region.

Bukharest, November 17.—An official communique issued today reported: We repulsed violent enemy attacks in the regions of Predeal and Dragoslavele, with heavy losses. We were compelled to withdraw slightly

in the direction of Teniculesti, in the Alt Valley and towards Stefanesti, in the Jiu region, where, however, we attacked on the wings and repulsed the enemy, with serious losses. We effectually bombarded Rustchuk.

Many Positions Conquered In Allies' Victorious March

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, November 17.—Reuter's correspondent at French headquarters at Salonica states that the French captured Kenali after a very desperate struggle, during which they were up to their necks in water. The enemy have retired to their defence line on the Bistrica, which is far inferior to the Kenali line of defences, on which the enemy had worked for over a year and which General von Mackensen selected.

A French official despatch from Salonica reports: On the left of the Struma, the British captured Kavakli.

The Franco-Serbian forces are advancing successfully in the region of the Czerna. After a desperate fight, a division stormed the range north of Iven, in the Czerna loop and repulsed three counter-attacks.

Farther west, the Franco-Serbian troops stormed a monastery and hill in the direction of Jaratok. Our cavalry have captured Negotin, north-east of Kenali. 400 prisoners were taken on the 15th.

A British official despatch from Salonica reports: After an artillery bombardment, on the Struma front, we attacked and captured Barabli and again drove the enemy out of Prosenik and Kumli. We are now consolidating our positions.

Our artillery stopped counter-attacks. We took 30 prisoners, besides inflicting heavy losses.

A Serbian official communique reports: Enemy counter-attacks completely failed. The Bulgars withdrew to the River Bistrica. We took 300 prisoners.

The Franco-Russian forces occupied three villages on the road to Monastir. The Serbs have taken 3,900 prisoners since the 10th, of whom 1,000 were Germans and 71 guns since September 14.

REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, November 17.—An official communique reports: Heavy fighting continues at San Marco. We repulsed three determined night attacks.

The enemy renewed their attacks this morning, after an intense artillery bombardment and succeeded in taking a trench. Otherwise, they were driven off, in a most decisive fashion, with heavy loss.

FENG KUO-CHANG AND TERAUCHI ARE FRIENDS

Tokio, November 17 (Eastern News Agency).—Upon the taking up of the office of Vice-President of the Republic of China by Gen. Feng Kuo-chang, Count Terauchi, as the Minister for Foreign Affairs, wired a congratulatory message to which Vice-President Feng replied in very cordial terms to the following effect:

"It is a great honor to me to receive a congratulatory telegraphic message from you. The strengthening of the friendly relations of Japan and China has been my hope for many years and I have tried to contribute my efforts to that effect though they might have been only of a small weight and I will further try to realise the friendly relations more effectively, etc."

MAUD ALLAN'S FIANCE

Shanghai residents who remember the first visit of the Cherniavsky trio to the Far East four years ago, and the second, not long afterwards, when Miss Maud Allan—whose classical simplicity of attire is so eminently suited to sultry climatic conditions, though not to draughts—and Leo Cherniavsky, the violinist, were the stars of the little party, will be interested to learn that the dark haired genius is engaged to the dancer. This news came by letter to his relatives in Shanghai. The Cherniavskys are Rumanians, and Leo is regarded as one of the most promising musicians of the day. He is as a matter of fact described as a pianist, but it is as a violinist that he has made a name for himself. His age is 24. His two brothers Jan and Mischel are also gifted artists.

SIR HENRY MAY

Nanking, November 17.—Yang Tchong, the Commissioner for Foreign Affairs at Shanghai, has informed the Civil Governor of Kiangsu at Nanking that he has been asked by the British Consul-General at Shanghai to urge him to extend special protection to Sir Henry May, the Governor of Hongkong, as he will tour in various parts in the interior of the province of Kiangsu.

Ostend and Zeebrugge Docks Are Bombarded

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, November 17.—The Admiralty announces: Our aeroplanes and seaplanes dropped a considerable weight of bombs, with good results, on the docks and shipping at Ostend and Zeebrugge, this morning. Our machines have returned.

Details of the raid made by 16 Anglo-French aeroplanes on the 25th ultimo show that the bulk of the Essingen Works at Hagendingen, where the steel for big guns is produced, will not be able to work for a considerable time.

SIR J. JORDAN AT MUKDEN

Mukden, November 17.—Sir John Jordan, the British Minister to Peking, who is on home leave, arrived at Mukden at 1 a.m. on November 17 from Peking and after changing his car to one of the South Manchurian Railway Company, left Mukden immediately for England via Siberia.

15 JAPANESE SHIPS SOLD

Tokio, November 17 (Eastern News Agency).—According to a report of the Bureau of Comptrollers of the Mercantile Marine of the Department of Communications the steamers of Japan sold to foreign countries between January and November 6 of this year are 15 vessels of 59,916 tons.

CONSTIPATION IS DANGEROUS

because it poisons the system, causing sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, bad complexion, disordered digestion.

PINKETTES

dispel constipation, regulate the liver, restore regularity, cheerfulness and health. Of all chemists, or post free, 50 cents the phial, from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Seehuen Road, Shanghai.



Pour LUX on the troubled waters of the wash

Myriads of delightful Lux wafers are working wonders at the wash-tub all the world over. In colour, these wafers are as cream—to the touch they are as silk. Each single Lux wafer is a tiny missionary for cleanliness and comfort. Their mission is to make cleanliness really delightful and delightfully easy to attain.

LUX FOR WOOLLENS, BLANKETS, FLANNELS
AND DAINTY FABRICS.

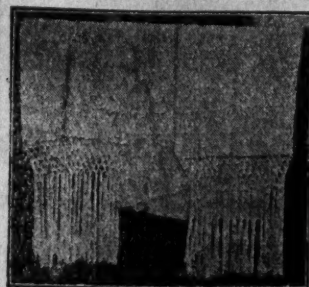
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In Pink, Light Blue, Light Green,
Cream & White.

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1. It is Genuine.
2. Its Artistic Beauty.
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5. Its Material is Crepe de Chine.
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7. The Appreciation it receives is your Reward.
8. The Satisfaction it gives is its Recommendation.
9. Its Superiority admits it to any Society.
10. Its Price is in reach of All.

Price Prepaid: \$4.25
Postage & Duty Free.
WIDLER and COMPANY
CHUNGKING, WEST CHINA.

GERMAN TOYMAKERS SUFFER

Nearly Two-thirds of Business Lost
Because of War

Berne, Switzerland, October 12.—Perhaps no single industry in Germany has suffered so much from the war as that of toy making. In the last peace year Germany's toy trade aggregated 140,000,000 marks (\$35,000,000), of which more than \$25,000,000 was export and the larger part to America. Since the war this figure has dropped nearly two-thirds. What is worse still for the German manufacturers is the fact that other

countries have taken up this industry and the Germans will find it very hard to recover their lost markets.

In 1913 the toy exports to the United States amounted to nearly \$10,000,000, but since then, owing to the British blockade, the volume of trade has sunk to perhaps less than one-fourth of this sum. The neutral states, Holland, Denmark, Sweden and Norway, have bought more toys, but their increased trade has failed to make up the loss of the transatlantic business. Austria-Hungary too has taken more toys and the home trade has been much better. But in spite of all this the total shrinkage in the annual turnover is

estimated at between 60 and 70 per cent.

It is said that 1,500 kinds of German toys are now being made in England and are being sold at the same prices as the original articles. In France the trade is being pushed rapidly, and one factory alone has already made over \$1,000,000 worth of dolls. A French bank has been specially organized to promote the interests of the toy trade. The Japanese competition, too, is greatly feared, especially in the American market.



The Royal is identified with big business

organizations everywhere. It has demonstrated its superiority under the most exacting conditions.

The Royal has fewer parts, a lighter touch, and a simpler, more direct action. Hence it does better work and has a longer life.

The best way to be convinced of Royal superiority is to phone "322," and ask for a demonstration.

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"Atmos" Half Watt Sizes 200-300-500 Watts
(Candle Power Double the Above)

Utmost Economy Effected, Brilliant White Light,
Longlife "Dula" Best for Residences, Offices,
Stores.

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Obtainable from Electrical Contractors or

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Apply to
The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
for particulars of all kinds of
SWEDISH PAPER

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THE FASHION MARKET



New Selection of Ladies' Coats

Extremely smart and well cut. In Tweeds, Blanket Cloths, Astrachan Cloths. Several are belted with turn down collars, others button close to throat; in all colors.

Price \$15.00 to \$50.00

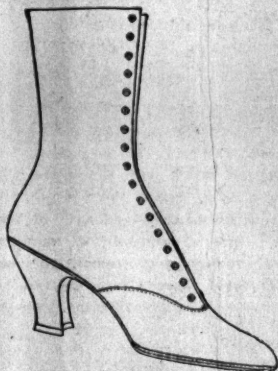
"Regal" Shoes FOR MEN

In shapes demanded by men who are particular

Price

\$10.50

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"Queen Quality" Boots

America's Leading Footwear for Ladies. Newest models now ready. Bronze Lace Boot, extra high leg.

Price \$16.50

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FOR LADIES

New models arriving by every mail.

Price

\$10.50

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The "Alley" silk

New style, good quality seal plush coat, plain collar and reverse, full shape, loose back, lined throughout with black silk

Price \$40.00



"LISSUE"

The Handkerchief of Distinction

We are showing these dainty Handkerchiefs in many new and original effects both in coloured and self borders. Lissue Handkerchiefs are delightfully silky and retain their finish throughout. All colours are guaranteed indelible.

Price \$3.75 dozen

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Handsome Set

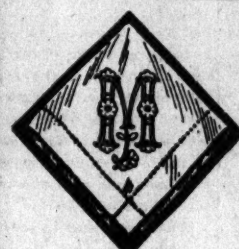
Of real Marmot crossover cravat, lined satin, large muff to match. As sketch.

Price \$20.00 set

Black Foxeline Set

A lovely set of good quality imitation Black Fox, large Muff. Full sized stole, also cravat styles.

Price \$21.00 set



Ladies' Initial Handkerchiefs

Made of a good quality Lawn with neat hemstitched border, in all initials A. to W.

Price \$3.00 doz.



The Ever Popular Louis Velveteen

In Black, White and all colours 23 in. wide

Price \$2.75 yard

Bead and Sequin Trimmings
New stock arriving this week. All the latest novelties
From 30 cts. per yard

Dent's Gloves "The Ella"
A soft fine Italian Kid Glove, good shape and finish. In a variety of shades
Price \$2.00 per pair

Handkerchiefs
Dainty Lace Edge and Embroidered Handkerchiefs
Price 40 cts. each

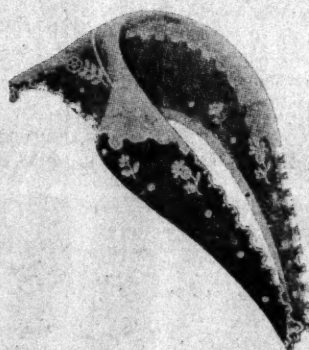
New Veilings
In all the newest and latest effects
Price from 40 cts.

New Val and Torchon Laces
Newest designs, in all widths; just the thing for underwear.
Price from 65 cts. doz.

"Countess" Silk Stockings
The most serviceable Silk Stocking ever produced at the price, stocked in all colours
Price \$2.75 per pair

White Evening Kid Gloves
A useful quality for constant wear, well cut and finished.
Price \$2.75 pair

Knitted Wool Mufflers
Of splendid value. Thick and warm White and Dark Colours, fringed ends. 8 by 80 inches
Price \$1.25 each



Novelties in embroidered Muslin Collars. Similar to illustration.

Price \$2.00 each



"Queen Quality" Shoe

The newest styles in Satin Evening Shoes in Black, White and Pink; the very latest.



Two lovely silk Roses with foliage, in all colors.
Price \$2.00 a Spray



Handsome Scarves

For evening wear. The very newest and daintiest effects in beaded, floral, jewelled and plain scarves.

Price \$3.50 to 22.00 each



Maggie Veilings

White and Black Veiling is quite a pronounced vogue this season.

A.—Medium White mesh Veiling, Black Chenille spot.

Price 45 cts.

B.—Medium fancy mesh, Silk Chenille spot.

Price 50 cts.

C.—Dainty Silk Veiling, Silk knot, very smart.

Price 60 cts.



Ladies' Leather Belts

Strong plain leather belts, 1 1/2 inch wide, covered buckle. In Green, Mole and Brown.

Price 85 cts. each

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New Light On The Irish Situation As It Is To-day

Most Careful Native Student of Affairs Sees Hope for the Right Kind of Home Rule Made Possible by One of the Most Remarkable Cooperative Movements World Ever Has Seen

By Edward Marshall

IRELAND is less involved in the European war than any other part of the British Empire. There are more people of Irish origin in the United States than have gone to us from any other part of the empire. An uprising which resulted in the loss of many lives occurred during the winter in Dublin. The bullets of it crashed through the windows of the hotel in which I write. The newspapers of the United States have commented generally upon the Irish situation as if it were entirely hopeless.

The extraordinary situation outlined brought me to Dublin, aiming to get at the truth of things.

In Dublin and especially in the neighboring rural districts I find such a prosperity as did not exist anywhere in Ireland outside of Ulster when I was last here, in 1897. Practically every human being I have talked with, from members of the Government to publicans, jaunting car drivers and day laborers, deprecates the Sinn Fein uprising as a mad and unjustifiable thing. Altogether, therefore, from the start I was confounded and sought with a real eagerness for the group of men and women who could put me right, and, through what I write, best help the American public to an understanding of the situation as it really is.

Obviously it was impossible to omit from this group George W. Russell, famous in England and Ireland for his writings over the signature "Æ." He is not a politician and never has been identified with any political party; but he is one of the most influential men in Ireland none the less, a fact arising from success in an almost unbelievable combination of activities.

He is one of the best known workers in Sir Horace Plunkett's cooperative agricultural movement and certainly is one of the best known living authorities on agricultural cooperation. He is well known as a poet, his volumes "Homeward Songs," "By the Way" and "The Earth Bed" ranking among modern classics. His collected poems, issued in America, have reached great popularity. His various prose volumes include "Imaginations and Reveries" and a new book, "The National Being: Some Thoughts on Irish Policy," is about to be issued in the States.

His rare newspaper articles on Irish affairs are read with profound respect in England, and he is a notable and eloquent speaker.

And this remarkable Irishman in the final analysis is very hopeful of the situation as it stands.

"Whether the Irish situation is hopeful or hopeless is a question which differing people differently will answer," said he. "But all will admit one thing, that it is complicated."

"It is the result of party politics gone mad, and this statement criticizes neither party. In Ireland party government went mad and died. A picturesque Irish thinker says: We are a political corpse resolving into atoms, lively atoms."

"My feeling is that there has been much political harangue and emotion in Ireland of late years, but little actual thinking. The only even reasonably recent book on high Irish politics was produced by an Englishman, Erskine Childers. Ireland sometimes groans, sometimes shrieks and always agitates for self-government."

"So what are needed at present in Ireland, far more than men of action and vote manipulators, are men who will populate with thought the desert depths of national consciousness. As it is, when we come to the business of nation building we find in Ireland no intellectual reserves to draw from."

"This is not indicative of inferiority, but is the unavoidable result of the fact that the Irish people have been giving signed checks to their leaders, the amounts to be filled in as the leaders wish. Having done this, as long as Parnell's time they stopped thinking. It was patriotism by proxy and contradictory of Irish history. The great Irish of old, and they were very great, thought for themselves."

"Since Parnell's time a reaction against such proxy patriotism has come very gradually. It has included several movements, first of these being Sir Horace Plunkett's toward agricultural cooperation, which from the start he has led, telling farmers many things

which they could do for themselves and which Government could not do for them.

"Second came the efforts of the Gaelic League to create an Irish culture."

"Third began the effort of industrial development associations to create Irish manufactures as Plunkett had created Irish agriculture. This organization endeavored to secure useful exhibits and held exhibitions."

"These organizations were the reaction against what I call patriotism by proxy, which gives everything over to Parliament and only acts through a vote. These new movements were toward personal and direct action."

"Then came the Sinn Fein movement, a political expression. Politics always is a more intense form of life than industry or agriculture. It was therefore that Sinn Fein became more evident and vocal than the organizations from which it arose."

"At the start the Sinn Fein would have been content if it could have secured for Ireland the status of a dominion in the British Empire, like Canada or Australia. It was only because the Government promised Ulster that it should be omitted from home rule and because the European war arose to complicate the general situation that the Sinn Fein developed those extreme views which resulted in the cry for complete independence."

"A very small proportion of the Irish people believed in the extreme policy which the Sinn Feiners finally came to advocate. In fact the relative strength of the Sinn Feiners and the constitutional reformers was indicated by the fact that there are a quarter of a million Irish volunteers in the British army, whereas about 1,100 people fought in the Dublin rising, with not more than 2,000 or 3,000 similarly impelled wandering about the country."

"The Sinn Fein movement originally and truly was an expression of the belief that it was unmanly constantly to cry to Parliament to do things which the people of other countries do for themselves. The rising was a perversion of its first and real intent."

"Since the rising the feeling toward the organization throughout the country among Nationalists has been much more sympathetic than it was before the rising happened, although there was little sympathy with the rising itself because of the muddling over the Lloyd George settlement, which proposed to divide Ireland and was brought about by trickery, breaking when the trickery became obvious."

"Add to this the undoubted fact that many of the people felt that the treatment of the rebels, while undoubtedly justified, was a psychological mistake, and you have the present situation."

"I do not say that it is quite impossible that Ireland should ever be a partner in the British Empire, but Ireland must not forever be held the sport of British politicians, each trying to secure Irish votes and not caring really at all for Ireland."

"The Irish question must become one of imperial moment instead of remaining a mere party issue if this is to be brought about. The best brains of the empire must be put into the settlement. The empire's best brains as a whole never yet have been put into an Irish problem."

"The factors in the problem are, first, Great Britain must have assurances that the newly erected self-governing Ireland will be friendly to imperial interests."

"Custom and the common sense of nations always will be behind the British Government in refusing to allow Ireland to get herself up as an independent and hostile country. No nation, no matter how high a political morality it professes, could blame England for refusing Ireland self-government until she could be certain that once this was granted Ireland would be friendly to her."

"The second factor is the political minority of Irishmen mainly resident in Ulster. Their requirement is the same as England's, that any self-governing Ireland which they enter shall be friendly to Great Britain and the empire."

"A considerable part of the industry of Ulster, as for instance, its shipyards, wherein are built ocean liners costing millions of pounds annually, comes to it because Ulster is a community accepting imperial ideals. It never would go to a community whose

politicians always were nagging, with a kind of feminine spite, at the Government across the Channel."

"Ulster also would demand a real, not merely a verbal guarantee that its economic and religious interests should not be prejudiced by its acceptance of self-government. It says verbal guarantees are of no account, being less tangible than 'scraps of paper,' and that it is useless to speak of Irish self-government when the party talking of toleration makes its own party machine sectarian and semi-secret."

"The great political organization in Ireland, the Hibernians, which is the dominant factor in all political conferences for the choice of members of Parliament, is sectarian. A Protestant cannot belong to it, and it is semi-secret."

"Until the Irish Nationalists cease to rely wholly upon sectarian organizations which exclude Protestants from their membership they must expect suspicion from the Protestant minority."

"The development of the Hibernians was the greatest Irish political blunder since the beginning of the century. It is the reason why Ulster's 'nerves' begin to tingle the moment any one speaks, even softly, of home rule."

"I don't believe the Hibernians are guilty of as many crimes as their political opponents charge, for most of their branches in the rural districts fulfill merely the functions of a friendly society, but nevertheless no society ever was better calculated by its constitution to arouse suspicion in men such as those who live in the northeast corner of Ulster."

"The remaining factor in the Irish problem is the ideal of Irish Nationalism, which demands that Ireland shall be a political unit with complete control of its own affairs."

"So we have listed the conflicting elements which must be harmonized if any permanent settlement of Irish affairs is to be made. It ought not to be beyond the power of serious minded Irishmen to find a way of bringing this about."

"Theoretically there are four possible ways in which this may be done, or at least in which some sort of solution may be found."

"First: Ireland may become an integral part of the United Kingdom."

"Second: Some have claimed that it might have a destiny as an independent country."

"Between these two are the two remaining possible solutions."

"The third provides for an Ireland with the status of a self-governing dominion, having complete control over its own domestic affairs but delegating to an Imperial Parliament control over military, foreign and colonial policies."

"The fourth plan is indicated in the various schemes for self-government suggested by Messrs. Gladstone and Asquith."

"Of these four solutions it is wisdom to take stock."

"Union has been tried for 116 years, and today's state of Irish feeling shows how unsuccessfully."

"The theory of an independent Ireland, put forward by extremists, could be realized only by breaking up the British Empire. It is doubtful, too, whether any small country really can be independent at present. History and the present condition of the small European States with nominal independence show all to be constrained in foreign trade and military policy by their mightier neighbors. Holland, for example, nominally independent, a few years ago was ordered to fortify her coast under the penalty that if she did not Germany would step in and do so."

"Now, in contrast, it is quite likely that the extremists in Ireland would accept the status of a self-governing dominion as the equivalent of their ideal of a self-governing Ireland. These extremists have shown themselves to be men willing to die for their ideals, and like all such men they have a high honor of their own. If they accepted this through their leaders they would abide by their agreement with the same loyalty shown by Botha and the Boers in South Africa."

"We come now to the present home rule scheme. The flaw in it is that it does not really eliminate the element of friction between England and Ireland. There is no reason at all why England should give Ireland self-government unless thereby the Irish question is to be settled."

"Whatever may be said of two Parliaments, each with well defined and separate zones of action, nothing can be said in favor of two such bodies whose powers of taxation and legislation overlap. This is indefensible in theory and would be maddening in practice."

"Instead of bringing about a settlement of the dispute between England and Ireland, Irish ministers and a large section of the Irish people would be constantly intriguing to get jobs for friends without regard for the 'national' actually required for efficient administration of Government posts."

"If one admits the truth one must acknowledge that there is much jobbery in Ireland, not perhaps as much as Ulster critics would have us believe, but quite enough to justify suspicions. This might be got over by an agreement that all posts paid for by public money, whether under the

Government directly, under county councils and corporations, or indirectly, should be regarded as parts of the national civil service and that appointments to them could be made only after examinations for competence devised by Irish Civil Service Commissioners."

"The effect of this would be to remove from corporations, councils, boards of guardians, &c., that corrupt element which seeks selection only for the sake of patronage and profit. This would make certain that the work of administration would be in the hands only of those who desire honest and efficient government."

"The result would be that surveyors, workhouse masters, nurses, inspectors of one kind or another and many others who at present are elected largely on religious grounds after extensive canvassing and frequent bribery, would need to pass examinations, just as clerks must do in order to get appointments for the excise or customs."

"If the Nationalists frankly agreed to drop the 'spoils to the victor' idea and accepted such a policy as I have indicated, this would go a far way toward convincing the political minority of sincerity in the expression of a desire for efficiency and honesty in Irish local government under home rule."

"I think Ulster should make this a condition of coming in, and she might do so. As it is she never has stated any conditions whatsoever under which she might agree to a home rule plan."

"Ulster reasonably may demand of any Irish Government a political power equal to its economic power. How can this be given in a world where wisdom is counted by heads under our democratic system and the voice of the majority is held to be the voice of God? In the face of modern democratic ideas we cannot manipulate the voting machine so as to give the wealthy man five votes where the poor man has but one. The Irish Parliament must be elected on a democratic franchise. But a new method of election might be substituted for the old and the system of proportionate representation for the large constituencies might replace that which disenfranchises the minority."

"If Ireland were divided into twelve or fourteen great constituencies, each returning in proportion to its population a stipulated number of representatives, the Protestant and labor minorities in southern Ireland, which for nearly a lifetime have not been able to send members to the legislature, could do so. But even this, while it would increase the representation of minorities in the Irish Parliament would not be sufficient, and we then come to consider what guarantees could be found in the Senate, or whatever the second chamber might be called."

"In a country like Ireland the solution to a large extent must be psychological, as the problem is. Countries like New Zealand and Australia, of the same race and with the same traditions which exist in the mother country, can accept modern democratic ideas with confidence. Their minorities know that their majorities will not do anything very dreadful to them."

"But in Ireland the state of feeling is somewhat medieval. Some Protestant groups believe southern majorities would burn them at the stake if they were once allowed. Many people in Ireland have tied their souls in knots, and to try to convince the more uneducated of the Ulster Protestants that their Catholic fellow countrymen do not want the Inquisition reestablished in Ireland would be a heart-breaking task, especially when political leaders, who themselves believe nothing of the kind, are content that their followers should, because such a belief insures their voting in the 'proper way.'

"Such people would not be content with verbal guarantees. They will not trust their fellow countrymen as I think they safely might be trusted. They require real guarantees, and I think real guarantees might be found in the constitution of a Senate with powers of veto on legislation."

"Of this Senate the political minority might be allowed to nominate three-fifths of the members, this proportion to remain fixed for fifteen or twenty years, or until the new traditions of government became fixed in Ireland. After such a period each party in power might be allowed to nominate members for vacancies caused by death, so that by action and reaction of the parties the Senate might then become truly representative of the political thought of the people of all Ireland and the old system give way to a new one based on political principles."

"No one could defend the permanence of a scheme allowing a minority a preponderating voice in legislation, but as a solution to serve temporarily, until the forms and traditions of the new form of government became fixed and as a protection for the generation which must make the change, this would be allowable."

"Something of the kind exists in the Canadian Senate, where Liberals coming into power had firmly placed a majority over whom they have won a victory at the polls. The Irish Government beginning with

Government directly, under county councils and corporations, or indirectly, should be regarded as parts of the national civil service and that appointments to them could be made only after examinations for competence devised by Irish Civil Service Commissioners."

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"The effect of this would be to remove from corporations, councils, boards of guardians, &c., that corrupt element which seeks selection only for the sake of patronage and profit. This would make certain that the work of administration would be in the hands only of those who desire honest and efficient government."

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"If the Nationalists frankly agreed to drop the 'spoils to the victor' idea and accepted such a policy as I have indicated, this would go a far way toward convincing the political minority of sincerity in the expression of a desire for efficiency and honesty in Irish local government under home rule."

"I think Ulster should make this a condition of coming in, and she might do so. As it is she never has stated any conditions whatsoever under which she might agree to a home rule plan."

"Ulster reasonably may demand of any Irish Government a political power equal to its economic power. How can this be given in a world where wisdom is counted by heads under our democratic system and the voice of the majority is held to be the voice of God? In the face of modern democratic ideas we cannot manipulate the voting machine so as to give the wealthy man five votes where the poor man has but one. The Irish Parliament must be elected on a democratic franchise. But a new method of election might be substituted for the old and the system of proportionate representation for the large constituencies might replace that which disenfranchises the minority."

"If Ireland were divided into twelve or fourteen great constituencies, each returning in proportion to its population a stipulated number of representatives, the Protestant and labor minorities in southern Ireland, which for nearly a lifetime have not been able to send members to the legislature, could do so. But even this, while it would increase the representation of minorities in the Irish Parliament would not be sufficient, and we then come to consider what guarantees could be found in the Senate, or whatever the second chamber might be called."

"In a country like Ireland the solution to a large extent must be psychological, as the problem is. Countries like New Zealand and Australia, of the same race and with the same traditions which exist in the mother country, can accept modern democratic ideas with confidence. Their minorities know that their majorities will not do anything very dreadful to them."

"But in Ireland the state of feeling is somewhat medieval. Some Protestant groups believe southern majorities would burn them at the stake if they were once allowed. Many people in Ireland have tied their souls in knots, and to try to convince the more uneducated of the Ulster Protestants that their Catholic fellow countrymen do not want the Inquisition reestablished in Ireland would be a heart-breaking task, especially when political leaders, who themselves believe nothing of the kind, are content that their followers should, because such a belief insures their voting in the 'proper way.'

"Such people would not be content with verbal guarantees. They will not trust their fellow countrymen as I think they safely might be trusted. They require real guarantees, and I think real guarantees might be found in the constitution of a Senate with powers of veto on legislation."

"Of this Senate the political minority might be allowed to nominate three-fifths of the members, this proportion to remain fixed for fifteen or twenty years, or until the new traditions of government became fixed in Ireland. After such a period each party in power might be allowed to nominate members for vacancies caused by death, so that by action and reaction of the parties the Senate might then become truly representative of the political thought of the people of all Ireland and the old system give way to a new one based on political principles."

"No one could defend the permanence of a scheme allowing a minority a preponderating voice in legislation, but as a solution to serve temporarily, until the forms and traditions of the new form of government became fixed and as a protection for the generation which must make the change, this would be allowable."

"Something of the kind exists in the Canadian Senate, where Liberals coming into power had firmly placed a majority over whom they have won a victory at the polls. The Irish Government beginning with

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Shanghai Events

SOCIAL AND OTHERWISE

By COSMOS

Nurseryland 11

CLOTHES forming a very important part of a child's equipment, a long row of tables will be devoted to these. The section presided over by Mrs. Skinner Turner and Madame Goyet will be furnished entirely with baby linen. There will be lovely little frocks, muslin and silk coats and beautiful christening robes, Mrs. Simms having charge of flannel garments—bath aprons, light blankets, little Japanese flannel petticoats for light summer wear, besides articles of heavier make, Mrs. Coutts displaying knitted articles, babies' jackets, singlets and novelties from America on her part of the stall.

Mrs. Barham's section, for little girls, will consist chiefly of white clothes, all handmade and beautifully embroidered and trimmed with Valenciennes lace. There will be smocked dresses too, little Red Riding Hood cloaks and a few garments made from a hand-woven material which hails from Nova Scotia.

The boys' clothes will be in the care of Mrs. Gerardet and Mrs. H. Morris who have all manner of things suitable for children from infancy to 5 years of age—linen and cotton tunics, serge and corduroy knickers, felt hats, nice "rompers" for tumbling about in the nursery, and overcoats. Nearly all these things are from London as, also, are the rolls of Harris linen, serge and tweed from which a tailor will cut patterns to fit purchasers if they so desire.

Orders for any boys' clothes will be taken from now onwards and during the two days of the exhibition.

The China will be in the hands of Mrs. Calder-Marshall and Dr. Fearn. It has been ordered from the Marshall Field firm of Chicago, from London and Japan, in addition to articles made specially for the stall in China. These include Royal Worcester nursery sets, porridge bowls etc. There are Blue Bird China, doll's tea sets, China illustrating nursery rhymes and many other attractive things. A pair of very handsome Chinese porcelain lamps on pedestals and fitted for electric light has been given to the stall and will be raffled.

Six ladies are responsible for the TOY section. Mrs. E. C. Pearce, Mrs. J. Johnstone and Mrs. Hickling have charge of the Original Exhibits. Those who remember Mrs. Pearce's wonderful Noah's Ark at the last exhibition will look forward with real pleasure to more productions from such able hands. Mrs. Fairchild will show stuffed animals—those nice soft teddy bears that even the youngest baby may play with without fear of cut or scratch—rocking horses too, will be there, and all kinds of movable toys. Mrs. John Hays will have a supply of articles from home comprising war games, dreadsoughts, guns and cannon, drums, tomahawks, puzzles, soldiers, bats and balls and white-wood trains. Mrs. Mackie will provide over a Japanese stall with paint-boxes and drawing sets, sewing sets

for tiny tots, little dinner sets and fascinating surprises in the shape of gara-gara! These are little rice paper shells which, when broken, display all kinds of nice surprises within—Japanese dolls, little wrist watches etc. and cost 50 cents each, smaller gara-gara being sold for 10 cents.

There will be more surprises at the SIDE SHOWS which are being organized by Mrs. Hanbury and Mrs. Mackay. Here children will be able to enjoy themselves to their heart's desire while their elders are engaged in seeing and buying articles less attractive to the little ones. Artificial birds will be seen flying round and round offering themselves as targets to the embryo crackman. There will be a delightful little pillar box where one may post ten cents and receive a prize in return—and many other fascinating things which, in order to retain their character must, perforce remain unrevealed.

BOOKS and MUSIC will be under the charge of Mrs. Billingham and Mrs. Parsons. Here will be found treasures for children, each book having been most carefully selected to please and educate the little ones of which the following is a partial list:

A collection of "Songs for Little Children" consisting of nature songs etc., some familiar, some new, by Eleanor Smith—this being quite the best collection of songs extant, and will be found in all kindergartens. There will be, too, English Folk Songs; X'mas Carols; a "Baby's Opera" of old nursery rhymes, illustrated by Walter Crane; Finger Plays; poetry; a set of Mrs. Molesworth's tales; 200 picture books, some by Willebeck le Mair. In addition to these there will be "Peter Pan in Kensington Gardens"; screen books of fairy tales; some nice boxes of water-colors and crayons; stencilled and other rag books and a great many scrap books for the children, themselves, to mount little pictures. A few very beautiful editions of prayer and hymn books and bibles suitable for christening presents will also be sold. Messrs. Brewer and Co., Ltd. have very kindly contributed a big parcel of assorted books, among which are 4 big volumes of "Chatterbox."

The price of books displayed on this stall will be from 30 cents to about 3 or 4 dollars each.

A huge pair of scissors, warranted not to cut, will designate the HABERDASHERY stall where the Misses McColl will sell scores of little knick-knacks both useful and pretty.

Most bewitching COT and PRAM FURNISHINGS will be shown by Mrs. Ingila, who will have the daintiest elderdowns in white and pink and blue satin; embroidered linen sheets in sets with embroidered pillows to match; pram canopies in linen and pongee embroidered and trimmed lace—besides many other articles.

THE OLD WOMAN WHO LIVED IN A SHOE will be present, and that passersby may be reassured, (Continued on Page 10)

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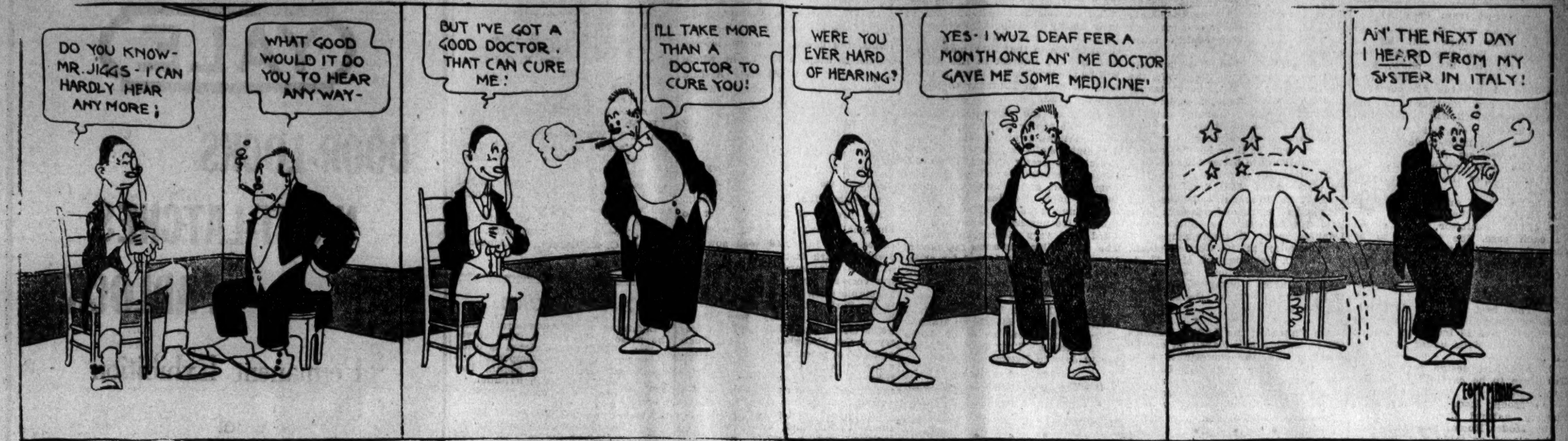
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(Continued on Page 9)

Bringing Up Father

By George McManus



New Light On The Irish Situation As It Is To-day

(Continued from Page 5)

this scheme in operation would find itself almost in the same position as that of a Liberal party coming into power in Canada and finding a Conservative majority in the Senate. Ireland then could begin self-government as if the Tories had been defeated at the elections but had packed the Senate.

"Such a veto over legislation would give the minority in Ireland political powers equal to its economic power and enable it practically to fix the forms and traditions of government on non-sectarian lines, thus safe-guarding its interests.

"I do not believe the rest of Ireland would object to this. Nationalist Ireland trusts the business capacity of Ulster and would be content that she should have such freedom in the starting of an Irish government. It hopes to learn much in such matters from its Ulster countrymen.

"We now have dealt with the ways in which some factors in the problem might be handled, but how are we to fix the relations between a self-governing Ireland and the Empire?

"It is alike necessary from the British Government's and from Ulster's point of view that the self-governing Ireland to be set up shall be friendly to Great Britain, as I have said and for the reasons explained.

"I think the solution of this problem has been pointed out by that very able group of thinkers connected with the Round Table, of which Lionel Curtis and Philip Kerr are members. For several years they have been studying the problems of the commonwealth, many of their conclusions being embodied in Curtis's book of this name.

"As I have intimated, Ireland should delegate military and naval, foreign and colonial policies to an imperial parliament, as suggested by Curtis, paying whatever sum might be designated by it as Ireland's proper contribution to the expense of the defence of the realm.

"There is something fascinating in the idea of a commonwealth of free nations, each with entire control of its internal affairs, but each united in a pledge to defend the others. Many eventually might join such a union which at first would be outside

it and at present are beyond the young scheme's reach.

"If such a federation of self-governing nations, with no one Power among them in a position to dominate the others, once were formed, countries like France, Spain, Italy and other, and possibly even the United States, might be glad of membership. Thus would be brought about a federation of the world such as has been the dream of many idealists.

"But it must be made perfectly clear that this federation shall allow each country complete control over its internal affairs, its trade policy and its civilisation, and that the union shall not be planned merely to secure predominance for one important member of the group.

"If after this war Great Britain could devise a federation of the nations in its empire on this basis, showing its sincerity by allowing Ireland its freedom in internal affairs, this would greatly help to convince other nations that the British Empire is a federation for the protection of freedom and cannot rightfully be charged by any one with being an institution devised for the aggrandisement merely of the central unit.

"While making such suggestions as I have about the government of Ireland I have suggested psychological solutions rather than any based on fundamental principles. I place my hopes for the future happiness of Ireland more on the growth of a social order arising out of economic and cultural movements especially, such as that inaugurated by Sir Horace Plunkett.

"This man, the most real statesman Ireland has, worked in the economic sphere rather than in the political. He has applied to Irish agriculture a principle which bids fair to become fundamental in Irish civilisation. Parish by parish and county by county the small, disintegrated agriculturists of Ireland are being linked up by cooperative societies and cooperative federations.

"Already these are more than a thousand in number and include as members more than one-fourth of the farmers of Ireland. A wise fundamental rule of all these organisations is that no sectarian matters or party politics shall be discussed at the meetings, and so Protestant and Catholic, Unionist and

Nationalist find it possible to come together at the gatherings. Thus they find cause for common social action and form real friendships. This is the only movement which ever succeeded in bringing about anything like this in Ireland.

"Starting among the farms the impulse is spreading to the towns. In Belfast the cooperative society has an annual turnover of half a million pounds sterling, or two and a half million dollars. The rural movement is principally concerned with cooperative production, but the distributive side is growing. Urban cooperation began with distribution and is travelling toward cooperative production.

"Leaders of both are friendly to each other and it is hoped by cooperative societies or federations, financed by both sections of the movement, to bring about an economic community of interest that in a generation or so will so pervade all Ireland that the sense of the identity of interest between the individual and the community, which was the Greek conception of citizenship, will be general, reacting upon every phase of Irish life.

"Merely living in the same latitude and longitude will not beget this. What is the use of talking of a united Ireland if the social order which works out means merely competition for the means of livelihood between Irishmen? And now this movement has grown to such magnitude that it seems as if nothing but the destruction of Ireland can prevent its extension until the scheme of working together and democratic control of industry becomes fundamental in Irish life.

"Of course this need not, nor will it, be absolute. There will be industries like shipbuilding and the textile manufactures which, in this age at least, cannot be under cooperative fundamental it will affect all industries, whether controlled by capital or not, and beget in them all the idea that all industries should be operated for the common good and not entirely for the enrichment of a few individuals.

"By the evolution of such principles in the society of Ireland that real unity which now seems to be a dream may be brought about and the political machine be made to work honestly and efficiently for the welfare of the people. It is in the character of the social order of a country, in the relations between individuals in daily life, that real political stability must be looked for far more than in the actual construction of the political machine.

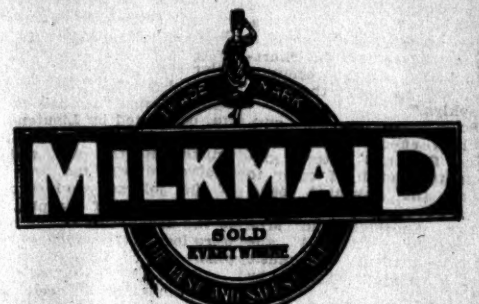
"The best devised political machine will not work properly if the people remain prejudiced and uneducated. If the people are economically educated by their organisations, if the trust one another with a trust begotten of daily cooperation, they will make even a theoretically inferior political machine work better than a theoretically perfect machine could work in less favorable circumstances.

"It is the sense of brotherhood which makes any form of society tolerable. Feudalism was tolerable while there was a sense of noblesse oblige at the bottom of it. Even an oligarchy would be endurable if it were characterized by this feeling of human kindness between master and servant. Without that all society crumbles and is insecure.

"It is because the cooperative movement is creating in Ireland this sense of brotherhood and mutual trust in industry that I look to it far more than to any political plan or movement to bring about the United Ireland which has been the dream of so many poets and idealists."

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Shanghai Events

(Continued from Page 8)

it may be as well to mention, en passant, that there will be no birchbroom, the two ladies responsible for this little show, Mrs. Clear and Miss Jarvis, being quite well-disposed towards all comers.

Children are reminded of the competitions which will be held for:

1. The most original exhibit.
2. The best hand-made toy.
3. The best set of doll's clothes.
4. The best picture. (a) the original work of the exhibitor, (b) copy.

All the above are open to boys and girls under the age of 15. The age of the exhibitor to be stated in each case, the exhibits to be the sole work of the exhibitor.

These competitions are in charge of Mrs. Butler and Mrs. Crossley. For grown-ups there will be competition for:

1. The best dressed doll, sole work of the competitor; Class (a) for dolls above 18 inches in height; Class (b) for dolls under 18 inches in height.
2. The best design for Nursery Furniture to be carried out as follows:

- (a) Model Room, day or night nursery, natural size.
- (b) Model Room, miniature size, to be placed on table 3 ft. by 3 ft.
- (c) Flat design for same, painted or mounted on cardboard 3 ft. by 3 ft.

3. The best original Nursery Picture, in any medium, work of competitor.

Referring to the "Illustrated Tale" spoken of last week (in which about 20 children will take part in the living pictures), the names of Mrs. R. J. Marshall, Mrs. A. W. Burkill, who are responsible for its organization, and Mrs. Robert, who is painting the scenery, were inadvertently omitted.

Admiral Winterhalter, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Asiatic Fleet, and Mrs. Winterhalter gave their guests a most delightful evening on Thursday, the occasion being a reception and dance held on board the Flagship "Brooklyn."

The decks were covered with awning which effectively shut out a cold wind, flags and lanterns giving a delightful touch of color to a very gay and animated scene. Mrs. Winterhalter, aided by Mrs. Kellogg, Mrs. Andersen and Mrs. Pickens warmly welcomed the guests and the dancing and music were most thoroughly enjoyed by all.

Lady de Saumarez, President of the British Women's Work Association, was "at home" on Wednesday to the members of the Association and distributed Queen Mary's Badges to about 150 guests. Members Badges were given to workers, Special Badges being given to the Representatives of Centers, Members of the Executive Committee, Heads of Departments and of Working parties. Mrs. McNeill, who returned from England this week, much interested those present by her account of the splendid work the women were accomplishing there.

His Excellency Sir Henry May, who left after the races for a shooting trip up country, has been spending part of the time in Nanking.

A letter just received from home gives news of several Shanghai men. Mr. R. Barff, whose leg was badly cut with barbed wire is improving slowly and he is now able to get about on crutches. Mr. Peter Scott has been slightly wounded but is out of hospital again. Mr. Hayley Bell sustained such injuries to his arm in the Battle of the Somme that it is unlikely he will be fit for any fighting again.

Mrs. McMichael, who is returning shortly, has made a point of visiting all the wounded men from Shanghai. Her son, Mr. E. H. McMichael is in Egypt.

Between the Nanking and Jinkee Roads a little black sign board points road-wards announcing in gold lettering "The Little Shop." In the window sits the God of Plenty, and the hurrying pedestrian, catching his smile, in voluntarily pauses, and once within the portals he realises that "The Little Shop" is no ordinary curio store. The fascinating things of the East are there, it is true, but in many cases they are combined and thus make a far more attractive article. The beautiful Chinese chair for instance, costing \$20, has a seat of tomato colored embroidery. Little round footstools, too, having wooden frames and a circular piece of embroidery in the center, are quite new and cannot be bought anywhere else. A Chinese dressing-table has brass corners added and a standard wooden lamp, copied from the small brass incense burners with fish and storks, is a very original idea. There

are shoals of other things—coats, Japanese pottery, Mandarin hats, buttons which, if the purchaser desires, can be slightly altered and made into seals, tiny Peking enamel dishes, trays, silver cocktail forks, pendants in amethyst and amber and mounted in seed pearls and endless other articles.

Although "The Little Shop" has only just made its bow to the public, the owner has been kept busy taking orders for reproductions. Orders for curtains, carpets, cushions and any kind of Chinese decoration will be taken, and those wishing a whole Chinese room in their homes cannot put themselves in better hands.

The number of this attractive little place is A 230 Szechuen Rd. Mrs. C. D. Pearson has been the recipient of hearty congratulations on having won both the Singles and Doubles Tennis Championships.

On Sunday, at the Cercle Sportif, Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. E. A. Prince competed for the Ladies' Tennis Singles Championship, Mrs. C. D. Pearson winning, the score being 8-6, 6-2.

On Thursday the Ladies Doubles Championship was played off on the same ground, the contestants being Mrs. C. D. Pearson and Mrs. R. F. C. Master against Mrs. H. Hanbury and Mrs. P. Enticknap. Mrs. Pearson and Mrs. Master gaining the victory. The score was 6-3, 6-3.

That Lieutenant Glenn Howell and his able company did Shanghai a good turn in again presenting "The Seventh Wife" was evinced by the crowded houses, and the bursts of merriment evoked by the witty dialogue and amusing situations. Everything had been brought well up to date, the new songs and dances and dances revealing the immense amount of work entailed and time spent on every detail. That such a production is possible shows "Jack" to be inherently musical and artistic and he entered into the spirit of the thing with so much vim and gusto that he carried his audience with him from the start. The boxing scene in the harem was excruciatingly funny, the quarrelsome ladies displaying the extraordinary muscular strength to be attained from graceful postures and mere flutterings of fan. The Brooklyn orchestra, conducted by Lieutenant Howell at the piano, skilfully supported the artists and the play, which simply effervesced with fun, was voted one of the jolliest productions staged. The proceeds of the play are to go to the dependents of the sailors who were lost in the wreck of the "Memphis."

Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Burns returned from Peking via Hankow arrived here on Sunday last. Mrs. Burns having completely recovered from her recent illness.

Mr. James Brand, who left here on August 8, has just joined the Sussex Yeomanry as a private. Mr. David Brand writes that he was resting after a month at the front.

Mr. Reginald Eckford, Consul at Tsingtau, and Mrs. Eckford arrived here on the 8th and are staying with Mr. and Mrs. Mackay.

The Matron and Nursing Staff of the Victoria Nursing Home are going to do their bit for sufferers in the war and, on Thursday the 23rd inst. there will be a sale of work in aid of the Blind Soldiers and Sailors at St. Dunstan's.

To any who may hesitate, feeling perhaps that times are hard and calls in aid of war funds very numerous, it will only be necessary to put themselves for a few moments in the unfortunate position of these brave men. To be muscularly strong and yet helpless—a pall of darkness

blotting out for ever the wonders of the world and the faces of those dear to them. Many would sooner choose to go out altogether. Give these stricken people, then, the best of all possible tonics—confidence in their ability to help themselves. St. Dunstan's is doing this by teaching them trades so that they may again find use and interest in life and it will be the privilege of those who attend the sale on Thursday to lend a helping hand.

Once at the Victoria Nursing Home the visitor will find all kinds of attractions awaiting him. There are eight stalls altogether, full of useful and pretty things, some delicious chocolates and candies all home made, and a stall for men's things only. Besides these there will be numerous side shows and the prospective purchaser may look forward to a very pleasant afternoon.

The one dollar entrance fee covers tea and coffee *chantant*; and for children, will also include the magic lantern show by Mr. Carter.

Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Hurry arrived from England via Siberia on Monday after having been home on seven months leave. They were detained for 13 days in Petrograd.

It will come as a satisfaction to all to note that \$5,000 will go to war funds as a result of the Autumn Race Meeting.

Many guests were present at the "at home" given by the Misses Jansen to meet their sister Mrs. Wallem who, after an absence of five years has just arrived from Norway on a visit to her mother, and Mrs. Jansen from Tientsin.

Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Gulland returned to Shanghai on the 8th after having been home on a visit. On Monday they left for Tientsin and Peking expecting to return here by way of Hankow.

Mrs. Thomas Cobbs will be "at home" on Mondays during November. Her mother, Mrs. Robertson and two charming cousins have come to spend the winter with her.

To lovers of flowers a veritable feast was spread in the Town Hall on Wednesday, the occasion being the Annual Autumn Exhibition of the Shanghai Horticultural Society. That one of the best chrysanthemum shows ever given was so sparsely attended is a matter of real astonishment.

Here the Queen of Autumn, reigned supreme in a riot of color. The variety of form and shade that cultivation has accomplished for this flower is little short of marvellous. Huge balls of incurved petals were displayed showing fiery bronze inside; flat daisy-like chrysanthemums of deepest crimson; others in "art" shades difficult to describe, a hundred needle-like spikes radiating from the center; massive heads of white blooms with clustering giant petals; flowers suggesting a bursting rocket, their spiderlike petals shoot-

ing in all directions; the simpler "button" variety—these and innumerable others vied for place in a big competition.

Mr. K. Kurosawa, Commissioner of Customs at Soochow, exhibited six plants, the flowers of each cleverly trained to shape a letter, the whole forming the word "Allies." A little notice ran in this wise: "These flowers are exhibited not necessarily in a warlike spirit, but rather to show we are Allies in the love of things beautiful and artistic."

Two long tables of cut chrysanthemums were shown by Mr. D. MacGregor, Hon. Sec. of the Society. These proved of great interest to Shanghai growers as they were all raised from imported seed sown in Jessfield Park last March.

There were some beautiful ferns but very few were on exhibit. The vegetable show was not as large as in the Spring, but that could hardly be expected. Quality was there, however, and testified to the industry of the Shanghai grower. Such endives of palest and freshest green, radishes with the deeper crimson beetroot, fat peas, cabbages and mint and Indian-corn—its sheath parted to show the succulent young grain, potatoes and ginger, chillies in their green and red enamelled jackets and a score of other vegetables—a gastronomic dream in the hands of a good cook!

A number of ladies competed for the best decorated table. Taken as a whole they gave the impression of bareness. A trail of green will do wonders to relieve the hardness of a table devoid of any appointments. Ribbon, too, adds a charming touch but needs clever handling—and adds somewhat heavily to the expense. Vases, providing they are not ungainly, need have little to do with the general effect—the arrangement of the flowers being everything. One of the prettiest tables ever exhibited in Shanghai showed no trace of vase whatever. The flowers were all cleverly arranged to hide the little receptacles that held them in place. Each posy was a gem, some of the flowers and leaves resting on the cloth itself, the whole effect being very lovely.

Mrs. William Martin won the Gold Medal and Cup with a pretty rose-bud table. Mrs. A. Lambert came second with a table of dainty

gerbera while Mrs. Tuxford's pink carnations gained the third prize.

Mrs. J. D. Read and Mrs. F. H. Forde both secured honorable mention.

The other prizes obtained in this room were for:

- Small Baskets. 1st R. E. Toeg.
- 2nd Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
- Large Baskets. 1st Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
- 2nd R. E. Toeg.
- 3rd Mrs. Coutts.
- Small Vases. H. M.
- Mrs. N. L. Sparke.
- H. M.
- A. S. P. White-Cooper.
- Large Vases. 1st Mrs. E. C. Pearce.
- Children's Table. 1st Nancy Lambert.

Professor Papini's band played during the afternoon and evening and was much enjoyed.

The Judges for the exhibition were Messrs. F. Ayscough, P. Peebles, C. H. Carere, J. Ambrose and Way Yu-ding.

NERVE-STORMS

Lightning is not more erratic than the person who suffers from nerve-storms. Though the victim is often accused of being "bad-tempered" the trouble is really one of health. Bad days usually begin with irritation on rising. Some little upset arouses a cantankerous mood, and once the balance topples all control is lost.

Nerve-storms are dangerous; the wear and tear on the nervous system is highly exhausting and debilitating to the digestion and heart; it causes also congestion in the liver and brain; and, indeed, collapse sometimes follows.

Make no mistake, nerve-storms indicate a nervous-dyspeptic state. When the digestion is perfect the appetite is good, and food eaten keeps the nerves and blood well fed. Then such good health pervades the system that nervous disturbances are rare.

Weak, irritable, nervous victims of indigestion should tone up their nerves and strengthen their digestion with new blood. To make this new blood it is necessary to take Dr. Williams' pink pills for pale people, for these pills create new blood that makes you feel fit from top to toe. You will be delighted with the keen appetite, energy and radiant good health that follow.

Most dealers sell Dr. Williams' pink pills, also obtainable 1 bottle for \$1.50, 6 bottles \$8. from Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., 96 Szechuen Road, Shanghai.

Write today for a free book on The Nerves; to the above address.

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THEY ARE HERE.

Fully Guaranteed. Prices Reasonable.

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HONAN ANTHRACITE COAL

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It does NOT "DIRTY" your rooms
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MARRONS GLACÉS
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News Brevities

Mr. W. W. Taylor, the collector of Korean curios, who has been staying at the Astor House during the last fortnight is leaving for Korea this week. Anyone desiring to order cabinets, brasses, &c. for Xmas presents should do so without delay.

The Christian Literature Society will hold its 29th annual meeting at its offices, 143 North Szechuen Road on Tuesday, November 21, at 5.30 p.m. Sir Havilland de Saumarez will be in the chair. Preceding the open meeting there will be a business session for members and subscribers at 4 p.m.

The Engineering Society of China will meet on Tuesday, November 21, at 5.15 p.m. in the Royal Asiatic Society's Rooms, 5 Museum Road, when a paper will be read by Herbert Chatley on "Some New Notions as to the Strength of Materials."

It has been remarked by many of those who pass "La Vogue's" windows in Nanking Road, that the display is not to be surpassed even in the West End of London. Ladies will do well to remember, however, that the choicest models are, for obvious reasons, on display inside the premises.

The Union Church Ladies' Society issues a preliminary notice regarding an "Alphabetical" Sale of Work, to be held on December 16 at Union Church Hall. The function is in aid of a most deserving charity, to wit, Queen Mary's auxiliary convalescent hospitals in Roehampton for soldiers and sailors who have lost limbs in the war. Particulars will be announced later.

A meeting to promote Kindergartens for Chinese children was held last night at the World's Chinese Students' Federation. The speakers were Mrs. P. C. Mo and Mrs. N. C. Chang. There was a large attendance. Mrs. Mo, who is Principal of the Presbyterian Mission Kindergarten, was graduated in the Szechow Kindergarten normal. Mrs. Chang who was educated in Japan has spent several years in Chicago doing research work. Both speakers urged the importance of establishing Kindergartens for Chinese children.

A social evening of the Men's Total Abstinence League will be held on Friday, December 8, at 9 o'clock, at the Shanghai Rowing Club. Ladies and all friends invited.

Miss Ackerman is to give a lecture on "Russia After the War" at the Union Church Hall on December 11, at 8 p.m. Admission free.

Members of the First Reserves, S.V.C., are reminded that entries for the annual shooting meeting, which takes place on the 25th and 26th inst., will close at noon next Tuesday.

We are asked to state in connection with raffles drawn at the Shanghai High School Girl Scouts sale on the 17th inst., that the table cloth was won by Ticket No. 84 and the cushion by Ticket No. 77.

Before the annual competition the members of the S. F. B. had two calls to duty at three o'clock yesterday. On arrival the Brigade found the kitchen at the back of a dwelling house No. XG, 1012 N. Chekiang Road on fire and the flames had just obtained a grip on the main building. Fortunately an early call was received and the fire was able to be promptly dealt with, and was extinguished before any material damage was done. At a quarter past five Central Companies turned out.

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SPECIAL WHOLESALE RATES.

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Probably To Be Made Field Marshal



Gen. Sir Douglas Haig

Owing to recent British successes, according to yesterday's cables, Gen. Haig is in high favor and in line for further honors.

and found that some joss paper which had been burnt at No. 128 Chaotung Road had caused the watchman to give the call—a false alarm.

The first hearing of Chow Ching-piou, ex-Taoyin of Shanghai, in connection with the Shanghai opium scandal was held yesterday morning 10 o'clock in the Chinese city before a joint court consisting of Judge Ling and Judge Yuan of the Criminal and Civil branches, respectively. Little progress was made. Several of the witnesses are out of town.

At the Theaters

Peg O' My Heart
Next Saturday under the patronage of Sir E. D. H. Fraser, H.M. Consul General, the Howitt-Phillips Co. will repeat "Peg O' My Heart."

A quarter of the proceeds will go to the Overseas Club Fund for providing Xmas comforts for our sailors and soldiers.

The Victoria
At the Victoria the girl show "Midnight at Maxim's" is a great success and promises to draw big houses tonight and tomorrow.

The Apollo
At the Apollo this week end the charming and beautiful actress, Mlle. Gabrielle Robinne, features a poignant story of social life, possessing a wonderful combination of power and pathos. Pathe's British and American Gazettes, depicting many interesting events, are also interesting.

Other films of interest are shown and altogether the program should attract many patrons.

Church Services

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—November 19.—Twenty-second Sunday after Trinity.—8 a.m. Holy Communion 10 a.m. Morning Prayer and Litany. 11 a.m. Holy Communion. (Sung). Martin Shaw. Hymns 164, 176, 533, 208. Preacher The Dean. 3 p.m. Children's Service. 6 p.m. Evening Prayer. Lloyd in G. Anthem "I will mention." Sullivan. Hymns 163, 236, 24. Preacher The Sub-Dean.

November 22.—Wednesday, 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 8.30 a.m. Litany. 5.30 p.m. Intercessions.

St. Andrew's Church.—Sunday, November 19, Harvest Festival. 8 a.m. Holy Communion. 10.30 Matins, delivery of the Archbishop's opening message of the National Mission. 3.00 p.m. Children's fruit and egg service. 6.00 p.m. Evening song. Preacher, Rev. M. C. McRae. Union Church.—Sunday, November 19, 11 a.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A. Subject The Ground of Love to Christ. Chant 76; Anthem "And I saw another angel" (Stanford); Hymns 1, 656 and 275. 6 p.m. Preacher Rev. C. E. Darwent, M.A.; Subject "Men who have no change"; Chant 73; Anthem "Teach me, O Lord" (Attwood); Hymns 515, 191 and 211.

St. John's Pro-Cathedral, Jessfield, Evening Prayer in English at six o'clock. Preacher: The Rev. W. P. Roberts, B.D. Shanghai Free Christian Church (Corner of Range and Chapoo Roads).—The services in the above will be conducted as follows:—Morning 11 a.m. by Rev. C. N. Caldwell. Evening 6 p.m. by Rev. C. H. Coates.

Zion Tabernacle The Christian Catholic Apostolic Church (corner of Helen Terrace and North Szechuen Road Extension) Sunday, November 19, at 3 p.m. Subject: "The Rock of Offence." Preacher, the Rev. C. F. Viking. Midweek meeting every Thursday at 6 p.m.

Christian Science Society of Shanghai, Masonic Hall, The Bund. Sunday service, 11 a.m. Subject:—"Soul and Body." Wednesday evening, 6 p.m. Reading Room, No. 21 Nanking Road, Room 71, daily 10.30 to 12.30.

Sailed from Shanghai

For London etc. Oct. 5
Alcinous Oct. 19
City of Manila Oct. 13
Demodocus Oct. 16
Fushimi Maru Oct. 29
Birano Maru Nov. 12
Kaga Maru Oct. 23
Karonga Oct. 1
Kitano Maru Sept. 24
Knight Companion Oct. 20
Machon Oct. 30
Nore Oct. 30

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21 NANKING ROAD

Pembrokehire Sept 14
Pyrrhus Nov. 10
Sardinia Oct. 2
Tokuyama Maru Nov. 1

For Marseilles, etc. Nov. 17
Atlantique Oct. 20
Cordillere Nov. 3

For Bombay
Kamakura Maru Oct. 19
Novara Oct. 16
Nyanza Nov. 13

For Vancouver, etc.
Empress of Japan Nov. 18
Empress of Russia Nov. 4
Harold Dollar Oct. 6
Monteagle Nov. 13

For New York
Bolton Castle Sept. 1
Burmachus Sept. 18
Kanagawa Maru Nov. 16
Newby Hall Nov. 2
Tokiwa Maru Sept. 6

For San Francisco, etc.
Ecuador Oct. 19
Hawaii Maru Oct. 19
J.D. Archbold Nov. 4
Shinyo Maru Nov. 4
Tenyo Maru Oct. 7

For Seattle
Awa Maru Nov. 9
Canada Maru Nov. 18
Henrik Ibsen Nov. 1
Justin Nov. 14
Kamakura Maru Nov. 4

Shidzuoka Maru Oct. 16
Tsuayama Maru Nov. 2
**With English Mail.

Vessels To Arrive

FROM LONDON, ETC.

Sailed *Due
Aletsu Maru Nov. 2 Dec. 16
Carmarthenshire Sept. 29 Dec. 7
Kashima Maru Sept. 23 Nov. 18
Mishima Maru Oct. 7 Nov. 28
Nankin** Oct. 31 Nov. 27
Novara Oct. 27 Dec. 7
Somali** Nov. 9 Dec. 22
Suwa Maru Oct. 31 Dec. 12

FROM VANCOUVER, ETC.

Empress of Japan Jan. 2
Monteagle Jan. 10
FROM SEATTLE
Awa Maru Nov. 22 Dec. 12
Manila Maru Oct. 26 Nov. 20
Mexico Maru Nov. 30 Dec. 27
Sado Maru Oct. 31 Nov. 28
Shidzuoka Maru Nov. 24 Dec. 21
Tamba Maru Oct. 21 Nov. 18
FROM NEW YORK
Brinkburn Aug. 22 Nov. 30
City of Newcastle Oct. 20 Nov. 25
FROM SAN FRANCISCO, ETC.
Venezuela Oct. 20 Nov. 22
Persia Maru Oct. 25 Nov. 21
Sukoko Maru Oct. 20 Nov. 20
Tenyo Maru Nov. 11 Dec. 6

FROM LIVERPOOL

Eurybates Sept. 30 Dec. 7
Keemun Sept. 15 Nov. 18
Ningchow Sept. 7 Nov. 22
Peleus Sept. 24 Nov. 30
Phemius Oct. 21 Dec. 23
Teucer Oct. 8 Dec. 17
Teenkai Oct. 11 Dec. 25
Tydeus Oct. 18 Jan. 3

FROM GOTHENBURG

Caylon Sept. 27 Nov. 14
Veddo Sept. 5 Nov. 30
FROM MARSEILLES
Athos Oct. 29 Dec. 4
FROM CALCUTTA
Shirala Nov. 4 Nov. 30
LEFT SAIGON
Amazona Nov. 15 Nov. 25

THOUSANDS HAVE KIDNEY DISEASE AND DON'T KNOW IT

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"Every Picture Tells a Story"

Often those in the greatest danger from kidney complaint do not know their kidneys are diseased, and so the trouble is neglected until it reaches an incurable stage. Cure your kidneys while you can, by starting with Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at once if you have any such clear signs of kidney or bladder trouble as:—

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From Tuesday, 21st, to Thursday, 23rd November.

"THE SUBMARINE"

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Battleships and Submarines.

Every man, woman and child in Shanghai must see this wonderful topical film. Each morning brings news of fresh acts by submarines; every day we read of acts carried out by means of these silent and invisible vessels of the deep.

But how many people have actually seen a submarine in action? How many have seen one of these vessels rising like some great sea monster slowly to the surface, firing the deadly missile and then sinking out of sight as mysteriously as it appeared?

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The Most Popular American

NEWS FILM

From Friday, 24th, to Monday, 27th November.

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NEW TALKING PICTURES

To be exhibited for four nights only

SEE THIS

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All Interesting Selections

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Chinese and Foreign Banking Announcements

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, November 18, 1916.
Money and Bullion
 Gold Dollar Bank's buying rate 80 1/2 = Tls. 1.24 @ 72.3 = \$1.72
 Mex. Dollars: Market rate: 72.2
 Shanghai Gold Bars: 978 touch...
 Bar Silver...
 Copper Cash... 1795
 Sovereigns:
 Buying rate @ 3-3 1/2 = Tls. 6.03
 Exch. @ 72.3 = Mex. \$ 8.35
 Peking Bar... Tls. 320
 Native Interest... 20

Latest London Quotations
 Bank rate of discount... 6%
 Market rate of discount:
 3 m-s... %
 4 m-s... %
 6 m-s... %
 Exchange on Shanghai, 60 d-s...
 Ex. Paris on London... Fr. 27.80
 Ex. N. Y. on London... T.T. 47 1/2
 Consols... 4 1/2

Exchange Closing Quotations
 London... T.T. 3-3 1/2
 Demand... 3-3 1/2
 India... T.T. 24 1/2
 Paris... Demand 461
 New York... T.T. 78 1/2
 Demand... 78 1/2
 Hongkong... T.T. 70
 Japan... T.T. 64 1/2
 Batavia... T.T. 139 1/2

Bank's Buying Rates
 London... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 Demand... 3-5 1/2
 India... 4 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 Demand... 3-5 1/2
 Paris... 6 m-s. Cds. 3-5 1/2
 Demand... 3-5 1/2
 New York... 4 m-s. 8 1/2

CUSTOMS HOUSE RATE OF EXCHANGE FOR NOVEMBER
 11 = Hk. Tls. 5.70
 Hk. Tls. 1 = Francs 4.87
 " 1 = Marks 13.88
 Gold 1 = Hk. Tls. 1.20
 " 1 = Rupees 1.44
 " 1 = Yen 2.72
 " 1 = Rouble 1.50
 " 1 = Nominal

Stock Exchange

Transactions

Shanghai, November 18, 1916.
TODAY'S QUOTATIONS
 Official
 Buxits Tls. 5.50

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions

Shanghai, November 18, 1916.
BUSINESS DONE
 Official
 Samagagas Tls. 1.12 1/2 cash

London Rubber Market

Reuter's Service
 London, November 17.—Today's rubber prices were:
 Plantation First Latex.
 Spot: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.
 January to March: 2s. 7 1/2 d. buyers.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.
 Last Quotation, London, Nov. 16:
 Spot: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.
 January to March: 2s. 8 d. sellers.
 Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Singapore Rubber Auction

Messrs. R. N. Truman and Co. have received the following telegraphic report from their Singapore agents regarding the rubber auction held on the 15th instant:
 No. 1 Smoked Sheet—\$140 per picul equivalent to 2s. 8d. in London.
 No. 1 Crepe—\$146 per picul equivalent to 2s. 9 1/2 d. in London.
 Market opened very weak, improved later on. Closed with buyers slightly less.

Commercial Cable

Reuter's Service
 London, November 17.—Today's rates and prices were as follows:
 Consols 2 1/2 % for account: 56 1/2
 Cheques on London at Paris... Frs. 27.80
 T.T. on London at New York... \$ 47 1/2
 Bar Silver (Spot)... 34d.
 Bank of England Rate of Discount... 6%
 Market rate of Discount... 5 1/2 %
 Cotton: Egyptian F. G. F... 20.85d.
 Cotton: M. G. Fine Scinde and Bengal... 8.80d.
 Cotton: Mid American Spot 12.08d.
 Plantation Rubber December... 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.
 Indian Tea... 10 1/2 d.
 Ceylon Tea... 10 1/2 d.

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 102 Bubbling Well Road. Seven minutes from Bund by tram, which stop at the door. Strictly first-class cuisine under the personal supervision of the proprietress. 60 rooms, separate baths, with hot and cold water, electric light. Tel. W. 1272.

Shanghai Silk Market

Messrs. William Little and Co. write as follows in their weekly report:—
 White Silk.—The market has ruled very quiet for all descriptions. The present high exchange, added to the difficulty of fixing exchange, as rates quoted are nominal, makes fresh business very difficult. Silkmen are firm and concessions are difficult to obtain.
 Chincums.—Peach 1, 2, 3, Tls. 520 av.
 Green Kahings—Mandarin Duck MM. MMM. Tls. 535 av.
 White Swan 1, 2, 3, Tls. 565 av.
 Tussah Filatures 8 coc.—The market is firm with some enquiry, which may lead to business.

Export From Shanghai, Season 1916-1917
Report Figures
 White Silk, to Europe &c., in picul Bales
 White Yellow Total
 do to America in picul Bales
 Yellow Silk... in picul
 Steam Filatures... in picul
 1916-1917
 piculs piculs piculs
 Export from June 1 to September 31.
 8,176 7,85 15,261

Oct. 7 Empress of Asia, Canadian Wall 318 3 321
 7 Tenyo Masu, Japanese Mail
 7 Paul Leat, French Mail 4 105 109
 14 Navara, English Mail 531 1,074 1,606
 16 Shidzuha Ma-u, Japanese Mail 2 8 244
 17 Ecuador, American Mail 158 158
 18 Kasuga Maru, Japanese Mail
 19 Cordillere, French Mail 15 29 42
 19 Kamakura Maru, Japanese Mail 137 137
 27 Simbirsk, Russian Mail
 28 Hiran Maru, Japanese Mail 99 99
 28 Nore, English Mail
 1-31 Local Steamer's 103 145 247
 to Sept. 30 9,811 9,112 18,923
 Against corresponding period 1915-16 13,664 8,819 22,483
 " " " " 1914-15 6,708 7,219 12,917
 " " " " 1913-14 20,156 10,884 31,023
 " " " " 1912-13 25,572 12,551 38,123
 " " " " 1911-12 25,516 7,023 22,539
 " " " " 1910-11 18,683 7,45 20,411
 " " " " 1909-10 19,615 7,283 26,898
 " " " " 1908-09 11,951 6,921 28,876
 " " " " 1907-08 14,238 6,418 19,702

1916, 1917
 piculs.
 Settlements for Europe, &c., White Silk... 6,500
 Settlements for Europe, &c., Yellow Silk... 9,500
 Settlements for America, White Silk... 5,500
 Stock in Shanghai, White Silk... 1,000
 Yellow SWK... 1,500
 Visible Supply for season to date... 24,000
 Stock in Shanghai, Wild Silk... 500

The Cathay Trust, Ltd.

Paid-up Capital... £220,899

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 Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
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 Reserves... Frs. 48,000,000

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 Canton Mengtze Singsapore
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 Dondichery Peking Tourane
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This Shanghai Agency undertakes all banking operations and exchange business, grants credits on goods and approved securities and receives deposits on current and fixed deposits according to arrangement.
 L. ARDAIN, Manager.

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President:
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 Gouverneur Societe Generale de Belgique.

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 BRUSSELS: Societe Generale de Belgique.
 ANTWERP: Banque d'Anvers.
 PARIS: Banque de l'Union Parisienne, Societe Anonyme.
 LYONS AND MARSEILLES: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.
 NEW YORK: National City Bank of New York.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts Tels and fixed deposits according to arrangements.
 Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.
 W. A. HOEHN, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Paid-up Capital... \$15,000,000

Reserve Funds:
 Sterling £1,500,000 @ 2s. \$15,000,000
 Silver... 18,000,000
 \$33,000,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors... \$15,000,000

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 J. A. Plummer, Esq.
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 A. G. STEPHEN, Manager.

Russo-Asiatic Bank

Roubles.

Capital (fully-paid)... 55,000,000

Reserve Fund... 24,000,000

Kpg. Tls.

Capital Contributed by the Chinese Government... 3,500,000

Reserve Fund... 1,743,000

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Paris Office: 9, Rue Boudreau.

London Office: 64, Old Broad St., E.C.

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 Dainy (Dairen-o-A)
 85 Branches and Agencies in Russia, Siberia and Mongolia.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Account and Fixed Deposits in Tels, Dollars and Roubles. Terms on application.
 Local Bills discounted. Special facilities for Russian Exchange.
 Foreign Exchange on the principal cities of the world bought and sold.
 SAFE DEPOSIT BOXES:
 J. JEZERSKI,
 Q. CARRERE,
 Managers for China and Japan.

The Shanghai Commercial and Savings Bank, Ltd.

9, Ningpo Road.

Paid-up Capital \$200,000

All kinds of banking business transacted.

Currency Exchange a speciality.

Special department for handling loans against warehouse receipts and other commercial paper.

Interest on Tael current accounts 2%.

Particular of interest allowed on Dollar current accounts and fixed deposits can be obtained on application.

K. P. CHEN, General Manager.

K. KODAMA, Manager.

The Bank of China.

(Specially authorised by Presidential Mandate of 15th April, 1915)

Authorised Capital... \$60,000,000

Paid-up Capital... \$10,000,000

HEAD OFFICE: PEKING.

Branches and Agencies:

Peking, Tientsin, Newchwang, Mukden, Changchun, Harbin, Dairen, Tsinan, Tsingtau, Kaifung, Hankow, Ichang, Shanghai, Wuhu, Yangchow, Chinkiang, Nanking, Shanghai, Hangchow, Ningpo, Foochow, Canton, Nanchang, Taiyuen, etc., etc.

SHANGHAI BRANCH,
 3 HANKOW ROAD.

Loans granted on approved securities, Local bills discounted.

Interests allowed on Current Deposit Account in Tels at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum and on Fixed Deposits at the following rates:

For 3 months at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum.

For 6 months at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months at the rate of 5 per cent. per annum.

SUNG HAN-CHANG, Manager.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation

Savings Bank Office:

12 The Bund, and 9 Broadway.

Deposits of not less than \$1, or over \$100, will be received at one time.

Not more than \$1,200 will be received in one year from any single depositor whose credit balance shall not at any time exceed the sum of \$5,000.

Interest at the rate of 3 1/2 per cent. per annum will be allowed on the monthly minimum balance. Deposits may be withdrawn on demand. Accounts will be kept either in Mexican Dollars or Tels, at the option of the depositor.

Depositors will be presented with Pass Books in which all transactions will be entered. Pass Books must be presented when paying in or withdrawing money.

Office Hours—10 a.m. to 3 p.m. Saturday, 10 a.m. to 12 noon.

Banque Industrielle de Chine

Capital... Frs. 45,000,000

One-third of the Capital, i.e. Frs. 15,000,000, subscribed by THE GOVERNMENT OF THE CHINESE REPUBLIC

Statutes approved by the Government of the Chinese Republic on January 11, 1913.

President, Andre Berthelot.

General Manager, A. J. Pernotte.

HEAD OFFICE
 74, RUE ST. LAZARE, PARIS.

Branches in Peking, Tientsin and Shanghai

BANKERS:
 In France: Societe Generale pour le Developpement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
 In London: London, County and Westminster Bank, Ltd.
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits on application.
 Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
 G. LION, Manager.
 1, French Bund, Shanghai.

Yokohama Specie Bank, Limited

(Established 1880.)

Head Office: YOKOHAMA, JAPAN.

Capital Subscribed... Yen 48,000,000

Capital Paid-up... 30,000,000

Reserve Fund... 20,800,000

London Bankers:
 Union of London & Smith's Bank, The London Joint Stock Bank, Parr's Bank, Ltd.

Branches and Agencies:
 Antungshin London Port Arthur
 Bombay Liaoyang S. Francisco
 Calcutta Los Angeles Singapore
 Changchun Lyons Sydney
 Dainy Mukden Sianfu
 Hankow Nagasaki Tientsin
 Harbin Newchwang Tokio
 Hongkong New York
 Honolulu Osaka Tsingtau
 Kobe Peking

SHANGHAI BRANCH
 Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Tels and Dollars, according to arrangement.
 Drafts granted on principal places in Japan, Korea, Formosa and China and the chief commercial places in Europe, India and America, and every description of Banking and exchange business transacted.
 K. KODAMA, Manager.

International Banking Corporation

Head Office:
 National City Bank Building
 55 Wall Street, New York

London Office:
 36 Bishopsgate, E. C.

Capital paid-up... U.S. \$3,250,000.00

Reserve and Undivided Profits... 3,931,774.11

U.S. \$7,181,774.11

Branches at:
 Bombay Hongkong Singapore
 Calcutta Kobe San Francisco
 Canton London Tientsin
 Cebu Manila Yokohama
 Colon (P.C.Z.) Medellin Peking
 Hankow Panama Shanghai

Through its close affiliation with THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK, the Corporation is able to offer the special services of the Branches of that Institution in Cuba and South America:—BUENOS AYRES, HABANA, MONTEVIDEO, RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTIAGO DE CUBA, SANTOS, SAO PAULO, VAL-PAISO, BAHIA-BRAZIL.

The Corporation transacts every description of Banking and Exchange business, issues Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit and Travellers' Cheques, available in all other parts of the world, and receives money on CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNT and on FIXED DEPOSIT upon terms which can be ascertained on application.

G. HOGG, Manager.

1a Kiukiang Road, SHANGHAI.

Nederlandsche Handel Maatschappij
 (Netherlands Trading Society.)

Established 1824.

Paid-up Capital—Gulds. 55,000,000 (about £4,583,333)

Reserve Fund—Gulds. 9,925,431 (about £827,120)

Head Office: AMSTERDAM.

Head Agency: BATAVIA

Agencies in Holland:
 THE HAGUE and ROTTERDAM.

Branches:
 Banjerimasin Padang Soerakarta
 Bandoeng Palembang Tandjong Bale
 Cheribon Pekalongan Tobing-Tinggi
 Djember Penang Tegal
 Djokjakarta Pontianak Telok-Betong
 Hongkong Rangoon Tjilatjap
 Kota-Radja Semarang Weltevreden
 Makassar Singapore
 Medan Sourabaya

London Bankers:
 Union of London and Smith's Bank, Ltd.

Correspondents at the principal places in Europe, Asia, Australia and North America.

The Bank buys, sells, and receives for collection bills of exchange, issues letters of credit on its branches and correspondents, and transacts banking business of every description. Current accounts kept in tels and dollars.

SHANGHAI INTEREST ALLOWED on current tael accounts and fixed deposits, according to arrangement.

B. G. J. WYNBERG, Manager.

Commercial Bank of China

Head office: SHANGHAI



Mikimoto Pearl Store

Begs to announce the opening of its
New Branch Store at
31 NANKING ROAD, SHANGHAI.

A cordial invitation is extended to
patrons to visit the establishment.

"Mikimoto Culture Pearls"
Diamonds—Oriental Pearls—
Precious Stones—Platinum—
Jewelry.

Mikimoto Pearl Store

TOKIO—OSAKA—LONDON.

The Charles H. Brown

Paint Co.'s Products

are known the world over for their lasting and
highly protective qualities. They have been proven
by analytical tests to be 100% pure, each of their
lines being therefore

A PERFECT PAINT

A large and varied stock is always kept on
hand, so that all the requirements of the trade
may be met.

If you have a room, a house, a roof, or any-
thing else to paint, no matter how small or large
the job, call on us or drop us a line, and our expert
foreign supervisor will do the rest. The
enquiry will cost you nothing. The job, if placed
in our hands, will cost you no more than work
undertaken without foreign supervision.

Sole Agents

THE CHINA-AMERICAN TRADING CO.

13A CANTON ROAD: TEL. 918



Yes, it is so. You can get
better Candies at

"Sullivan's"

than can be imported from
any place abroad.

Sullivan's Fine Candies

No. 11, Nanking Road.

Quality
Right.

SWEDISH PAPER

Prices
Right.

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Ltd.
No. 6 Kiangse Road

German March, "Light Cavalry":

"Millicent Valse":

"They didn't believe me":

Selection, Pagliacci:

"I love you, California":

"A perfect day":

"In der Nacht":

"Puppchin," etc.

Such a programme you can hear nightly in

RESTAURANT R. N.

14 Astor Road

and have a good meal too. If you like to hear
your favorite songs, Come, we play for you.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

Piece Goods and Yarn

Messrs. Ibert and Co., Ltd., write
as follows in their weekly market re-
port:—

The heavy exports of silver during
the summer are now being felt, and
until actual silver can arrive to
relieve the situation, the look-out
for business in general is far from
bright.

The market has been entirely sub-
servient to the conditions which
have prevailed during the interval
in the money market. Silver has
been competed for by the European
banks at about 1d. over quoted rates,
and during the past day or two a
good deal has been attracted out of
native hands in order to secure the
high cash rates going, with the result
that native banks are now short and
rates of interest have gone exceed-
ingly high. This in its turn has
brought clearances of cargo from
stock to nearly a standstill, while at
the same time export business is
doubly knocked on the head by the
high exchange and the money famine.

Grey Shirtings, 3½ lbs.—No busi-
ness to report outside the auctions
where prices ruled quite steady.

9-lbs. to 11-lbs.—A sale of Man and
Lion 10 lbs. to Hankow at Tls. 3.90
is all that comes to our notice. The
auction chop fetched about 5 can-
dareens lower than last week in
most cases.

12-lbs. 36 in.—Market fairly steady
but only an insignificant business
appears to have been done in Blue
Round Dragon at Tls. 5.50 and
Soldier A.A. at Tls. 4.82½. Auctions
rather easier on the whole.

White Shirtings—Demand has been
curtailed by monetary stringency
and we are only able to record two
sales in Large Dog at Tls. 7.20 and

ASTOR HOUSE HOTEL, TIENTSIN.

Cable Address:
ASTOR.

The leading Hotel in Tientsin.
Delightfully situated, facing
Victoria Park, and located in
the Centre of the Town's Life
and Business.

Spacious and Luxurious
Dining and Reception Rooms.
Comfortable Bedrooms with
Bath; Double, Single or En
Suite.

First-Class Cuisine and
Selected Cellar, under Foreign
Supervision.

Central Heating, Electric
Light, Modern Sanitary
Arrangements.

Hotel Motor-Omnibuses and
Porters meet all Trains and
Boats.

THE MANAGEMENT.

Cash at Tls. 5.70. Prices at auction
were steady. Some small parcels of
Bleached T. Cloths have changed
hands for the North, including Nine
Phoenix at Tls. 6.45, and Five
Phoenix at Tls. 6.25.

Jeans.—A small business is made
public in Three Stagheads 40 yards
at Tls. 5.50, and 30 yards Tls. 4.50.
Drills and Sheetings.—There is
little or no life in these goods at the
moment, a sale of Japanese Phoenix
Drills at Tls. 4.10 being the only
transaction returned.

Dyed and Fancy Cottons.—Judging
from auction results the market is
fairly steady for Fast Black Cotton
Italians and firm for best quality
Venetians.

Cotton Market
Cotton.—Our market for the local
staple although affected by the
present monetary tightness and the
consequent high rate of native
interest, may be said to be just
steady, quotations however are but
nominal with a very little business
transpiring; the following rates are
quoted:—Tungchow at Tls. 25.80 to
Tls. 25.40. Four Chop at Tls. 25.75
to Tls. 23.50. Steam Ginned Tls. 23.50
to Tls. 23.25, and Ordinary Shanghai
at Tls. 23.50.

Reuter cables the Liverpool quota-
tions as follows:—Middling American
11.82½, Egyptian at 19.50½, and
Bengal Cotton at 8.50½ per lb.

American quotations continue to
soar higher and higher, December
delivery being G. cts. 20.10, and
March delivery G. cts. 20.31.

Local Yarn.—During the week
rather more strength has been shown
resulting in the following sales:—
10s.—100 Bales Censor at Tls. 94.00.
12s.—200 Bales Censor at Tls. 97.00.
14s.—100 Bales Clouded Dragon at
Tls. 97.00 to Tls. 99.00, 200 Bales
Censor at Tls. 100.00, 150 Bales Sycee
Joss at Tls. 95.50.

16s.—1,400 Bales Two Tiger at Tls.
105.50 to Tls. 108.00, 500 Bales Phoenix
at Tls. 106.00 to Tls. 107.00, 300 Bales
Watermoon at Tls. 109.00.

20s.—300 Bales Watermoon at Tls.
114.00, 200 Bales Nine Men and Tiger
at Tls. 114.50, 1,200 Bales Five Men
at Tls. 115.00 to Tls. 117.00, 800 Bales
Man and Goats at Tls. 114.00 to Tls.
115.00.

Indian Yarn.—Prices are rather
easier owing to the higher exchange
but demand has improved and the
following business has resulted:—

No. 10s.—200 Bales Central India
at Tls. 93.00, 150 Bales Gold Mohur
at Tls. 93.00, 50 Bales Indo-China at
Tls. 88.00, 200 Bales Naranjee at Tls.
91.00, 400 Bales Pabany at Tls.
89.00, and 400 Bales Swadeshi Kose at
Tls. 93.00/94.00.

No. 12s.—100 Bales China at Tls.
90.00, 100 Bales Currumbhoy at Tls.
89.00, 100 Bales David, Fish, at Tls.
90.00, 100 Bales Herald Office at Tls.
90.00, and 150 Bales Moon at Tls.
90.00.

No. 16s.—100 Bales Pabany (Ring)
at Tls. 101/102.00.

Japanese Yarn.—These spinnings
have advanced about Tls. 3.00 per
bale with the following to report:—
No. 16s.—50 Bales Three Horses at
Tls. 112.00, 50 Bales Standing Horse
at Tls. 112.50, and 50 Bales Woman
at Tls. 112.50.

No. 20s.—500 Bales Fisherman at
Tls. 114.00.

Share Market

Messrs. J. P. Bisset and Co. write
as follows:—

The share market continues ex-
ceedingly dull in all departments
and few transactions have taken
place. A period of inactivity pre-
vails, and we look for little improve-
ment until the present tightness of
money is relaxed and conditions of
exchange become normal. Holders
are not disposed to sacrifice their
shares at cut prices. The present
position is a sound one and is not
likely to be aggravated by bearish
operations. The absence of forward
speculations has undoubtedly con-
tributed largely to the present sound
state of the market.

London Metal Market

Reuter's Service

London, November 17.—Today's
metal prices were as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Standard Copper G. M. B.	139	10	0
f. o. b.	157	0	0
American Electrolytic 99	157	0	0
90% Copper f. o. b.	157	0	0
Lead L. B. & Co. f. per ton. Nominal.			
Soft Lead "Spanish" f. o. b. 30	0	0	0
Quicksilver, Second hand			
Ex Warehouse f. o. b.	17	15	0
(1s. Extra in flask) ...			
Tinplates, I. C. W. 20/24			
100 lbs. 112 Sheets per			
Case tin lined Cases			
without Hoops f. o. b.			
Wales, f. o. b.	0	31	0
Muntz Metal, f. o. b.			
London or Liverpool			
(less ¼%)	16	¾	d.
Standard Tin (Cash) ...	188	17	6
Spelter (ordy soft) f. o. b.	56	7	6
Galvanized Sheets 24			
Gauge f. o. b.	26	5	0
Standard Tin (3 Months) ...	190	7	6

Amusements

THE Apollo THEATRE

PROGRAMME FOR
November 18th and 19th.

TONIGHT TONIGHT

"LENA RIVERS"

A comedy drama of heart interest

IN FIVE PARTS

Featuring Beulah Poynter

The pathetic and humorous artist-
ically blended.

PATHE'S BRITISH AND
FRENCH GAZETTES

Depicting latest events of interest,
preparing for departure in the
British Camp.

"IN THE PROVINCE OF ORAN"
(Algeria)

A beautiful travel picture.

"WIFFLES ACTS THE FOOL"
Comic scene with M. Prince in the
leading role.

RECEPTION AT THE ITALIAN
CONSULATE GENERAL

on the occasion of

Hing Vitorie Emmanuele's
Birthday.

Shanghai, November 11th, 1916

VICTORIA THEATRE

TONIGHT & TOMORROW

NIGHT

LAST TWO PERFORMANCES

OF

"MIDNIGHT

AT

MAXIM'S"

Matinee on Sunday

SHOWING

"MIDNIGHT AT MAXIM'S"

AMUSEMENTS

LYCEUM THEATRE

TWO EXTRA PERFORMANCES

OF

"BRITAIN PREPARED"

AND

Government Official War Films

ON

Monday, 20th and Tuesday, 21st

— at 9.15 —

Owing to great demand for seats.

TODAY, SUNDAY

MATINEE 3 P.M., NIGHT 9.15.

Book for Monday and Tuesday

AT MOUTRIE'S

11614

KEUN SEEN THEATRE

366 FOOCHOW ROAD

TONIGHT TONIGHT

The Great Renville Roberty

Master Magician and Illusionist

BLACK-ART

And his company of 1st Class Artists.

MISS IRENE BERYL

Classical Dancer

CHARLIE

Whistler and Comedian.

THE WARLEYS

Sketch Artists and Dancers.

SYLVANO LOPES

Pianist and Accompanist.

Magnificent Costumes.

Brilliant Light Effects.

THE FINEST SHOW TRAVELLING

THE EAST.

Prices of Admission:

\$1.00 1st Class, 60 Cts. 2nd Class.

11602

TONIGHT

and until Monday, Nov. 20th

AT THE

OLYMPIC THEATRE

THE GREAT ART FILM

"JULIUS CAESAR"

Matinee on Sunday

SHOWING

"JULIUS CAESAR"

LYCEUM THEATRE TOWA CINEMA

Corner of Woohang and Chapoo Roads

PROGRAMME

Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday.

20th, 21st and 22nd November.

The Wonderful Serial

THE DIAMOND FROM THE SKY

5th & 6th CHAPTERS, 4 Parts.

Entitled:—

"FOR THE SAKE OF A FALSE FRIEND"

and

"SHADOWS AT SUNRISE."

Also showing:—

"An Adventure in the Autumn Woods."

"Game and Gerns."

L-Ko Comedy.

New drive this point home:—G. \$10,000

was paid for the scenario of "The Diamond

from the Sky," AND ANOTHER \$10,000

is being offered for a sequel for a

sequel to this prize photo-play. This offer

is open to any man, woman or child. After

seeing the whole 50 chapters of G. parts, all

you have to do is to think of a sequel, write

it down on paper (under 1,000 words), and

send it to The North American Film Corp.

The Howitt-Phillips Company

SPECIAL AND FAREWELL

PERFORMANCE

of

PEG O' MY HEART

under the distinguished patronage

and in the presence of

SIR EVERARD FRASER, K.C.M.G.

H.B.M.'s Consul General.

25% of the gross takings will be

given to the OVERSEAS CLUB

FUND for providing Xmas comforts

for our sailors and soldiers.

PRICES AS USUAL

Plan & Booking at MOUTRIE'S, Ltd.

11705

M. CHING CHONG

Proprietor, Yeh Mei-Ching

Hardware and Metal Merchants

Government Contractors

Materials of every description

for Engineering

Naval and Marine Stores always

in stock

Our entire stock is from well-

known manufacturers, and our

prices are moderate

Sole Agent for

The Chee Hsin Cement Co., Ltd.

For further information, please

apply to—

66-69 North Soochow Road,

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Date	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Nov 19	5.00	San Francisco	China	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	11.00	New York via Panama	Kangawa maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	P.M.	Tacoma etc.	Canada maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
21	1.00	Tacoma	Itokushima maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
27	10.00	Seattle	Yokohama maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 3	P.M.	Vancouver etc.	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
12	1.00	San Francisco	Korea maru	Jap.	P.M.S.S. Co.
15	P.M.	San Francisco	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
16	D.L.	Boston & New York	Toshiba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
16	P.M.	San Francisco	Esmeralda	Br.	B. & S.
21	6.00	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Siberia maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
23	P.M.	San Francisco	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
30	P.M.	Vancouver B.C.	Empress of Russia	Br.	C.P.O.S.
Jan 2	P.M.	San Francisco	Esmeralda	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
8	noon	Seattle, Victoria etc.	Shidzuka maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Nov 21	1.00	Kobe, Yokohama	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	7.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Hakui maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
23	8.00	Moji, Kobe, Osaka	Kumano maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
24	8.00	Nagasaki	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
25	10.00	Nagasaki, Moji, Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	A.M.	Kobe, Yokohama	Amasene	Fr.	Cie M.M.
Dec 2	noon	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Korea maru	Jap.	A.T. Co.
2	P.M.	Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama	Empress of Asia	Br.	C.P.O.S.

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Nov 23	P.M.	Java Ports	Tjikini	Dut.	H.-C.T. Co.
25	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogie	Br.	Glen Line
27	10.00	Marseilles, London via Suez	Merionethshire	Br.	P. & O.
30	P.M.	Genoa	Merionethshire	Br.	P. & O.
Dec 1	1.00	Marseilles etc.	Merionethshire	Br.	P. & O.
4	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ona	Br.	B. & S.
5	6.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Katori maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
8	D.L.	London via Cape	Cyklops	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
8	A.M.	Marseilles etc.	Amasene	Fr.	Cie M.M.
11	11.30	Marseilles, London via Suez	Nankin	Br.	P. & O.
15	P.M.	Genoa, London etc.	Glenlogie	Br.	Glen Line
17	D.L.	Liverpool via Cape	Ningchow	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Hongkong etc.	Korea maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	D.L.	London via Cape	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
24	1.00	London via Hongkong etc.	Kashima maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Jan 8	D.L.	London via Cape	Teucer	Br.	B. & S.
17	D.L.	London via Cape	Phenix	Br.	B. & S.

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Nov 19	A.M.	Foochow	Hsiao	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
19	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Anhui	Br.	B. & S.
20	4.00	Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Jap.	B. & S.
21	D.L.	Hongkong, Canton	Lachow	Jap.	J.M. & Co.
21	D.L.	Singapore, Hongkong, Canton	Wingsang	Jap.	A.T. Co.
22	5.00	Hongkong	Korea maru	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
23	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Venezuela	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.
23	D.L.	Amoy, Hongkong, Canton	Shantung	Jap.	B. & S.
24	D.L.	Singapore, Hongkong	Tamsui	Jap.	N.Y.K.
Dec 5	A.M.	Hongkong	Tamba maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
14	P.M.	Hongkong via Manila	Esmeralda	Am.	P.M.S.S. Co.

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Nov 19	D.L.	Chiaowangtao direct	Burrumbett	Br.	K.M.A.
19	A.M.	Chefoo, Tientsin	Hsin Peking	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	8.00	Kashiro	Onsangu	Br.	B. & S.
21	8.00	Dalry direct	Sakaki maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
21	noon	Wethaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Shantung	Br.	B. & S.
21	noon	Haichow, Chefoo	Singao	Br.	B. & S.
22	7.00	Wethaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Kingsing	Br.	J.M. & Co.
23	D.L.	Haichow, Chefoo	Yodow	Br.	B. & S.
24	8.00	Tungshao and Dalry	Kobe maru	Jap.	S.M.R.
24	8.00	Viadirect	Penza	Rus.	R.V.F.
25	10.00	Tientsin via Tsinling	Keelung maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	10.00	Wethaiwei, Chefoo, Tientsin	Tungchow	Br.	B. & S.

FOR RIVER PORTS

Nov 19	M.N.	Hankow etc.	Kiangfoo	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
20	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
20	M.N.	do	Leishan	Br.	J.M. & Co.
20	M.N.	do	Kiangshin	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
21	M.N.	do	Tachang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
21	M.N.	do	Suwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
21	M.N.	do	Wuchang	Br.	B. & S.
21	M.N.	do	Taiwan	Br.	B. & S.
22	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
23	M.N.	do	Kuwo	Br.	J.M. & Co.
23	M.N.	do	Kiangyung	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
24	M.N.	do	Tungchow	Br.	J.M. & Co.
24	M.N.	do	Yohyang maru	Jap.	N.Y.K.
25	M.N.	do	Poyang	Br.	B. & S.

*A.M. M.N.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

Date	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 18	Ningpo	Kiangfoo	2019	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hongkong	Empress of Japan	5300	Jap.	C.P.O.S.	
Nov 18	Japan	Sakaki maru	1434	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Nov 18	Japan	Nagata maru	1210	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Nov 18	Hankow	Kiangshin	1210	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hankow	Leishan	1205	Br.	J.M. & Co.	
Nov 18	Hankow	Yohyang maru	1917	Jap.	N.Y.K.	
Nov 18	Hankow	Lingao	3186	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.	
Nov 18	Hongkong	Obina	3186	Am.	C.M.S.N. Co.	

Departures

Date	For	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents
Nov 18	Hankow etc.	Leishan	1205	Br.	J.M. & Co.
18	Hankow etc.	Hsin Peking	1434	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.
18	Kobe, Yokohama	Glenlogie	6021	Br.	Glen Line
18	Japan	Yawata maru	159	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	New York	Esmeralda	3861	Br.	B. & S.
18	Takao, Foochow via Keelung	Kabota maru	686	Jap.	N.Y.K.
18	Tsingtao	Ishin maru	841	Jap.	S.M.R.
18	Ningpo	Kiangfoo	2012	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.

Men-of-War In Port

Station	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Men	Commander
B.I.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Brooklyn	Am. cru.	9215	30	523	Day
T.P.D.	Oct. 21	Cruise	Elcano	Am. g.b.	620	8	98	Briggs
S.O.B.	Oct. 16	Cruise	Galveston	Am. cru.	3200	13	309	Kellogg
S.P.	Nov. 14	Cruise	Helena	Am. g.b.	1391	8	159	Brotherton
S.D.	Nov. 8	Cruise	Monocacy	Am. g.b.	190	2	47	Carter
S.P.	Nov. 16	Cruise	Quincy	Am. g.b.	350	4	54	Loffin
S.D.	Oct. 25	Cruise	Villalobos	Am. g.b.	370	6	54	Clarke
S.N.B.	Oct. 4	Cruise	Wilmington	Am. g.b.	1392	8	159	Chadwick

The French gunboats D. de Lagree and Decade, the Japanese gunboats Pushimi, Sumida and Toba, and the British gunboat Woodlark are not included in this list, being dismantled.

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangfoo, Capt. A. S. Malcolm, will leave on Sunday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Str. Kiangshin, Capt. J. R. Milligan, will leave on Monday night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Yohyang Maru, Captain A. B. Inwood, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Monday, November 20 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW AND PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachang Maru, Captain S. Hsokawa, will be despatched from the Pootung N.K.K. Wharf on Thursday, November 21 at about 12 o'clock midnight. This steamer has extra spacious Staterooms (electric fans fitted). European food of the best cuisine is provided. The last steam launch will leave Canton Road jetty at 11 p.m. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund. Tel. No. 3256.

For Southern Ports

FOOCHOW.—The Str. Hsiao, Capt. F. H. Wallace, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG.—The s.s. Korea Maru, will leave on Wednesday, November 22. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at 5 p.m. For passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Northern Ports

CHINWANGTAO DIRECT.—The Kailan Mining Administration Chartered S.s. Burrumbett November 19. For Freight or Passage, apply to Agent, No. 1 Jinkoo Road. Tel. No. 319.

CHEFOO AND TIENTSIN.—The Str. Hsinfung, Capt. F. H. Hamblin, will leave on Sunday morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. Passengers booked to all, pointed in America, and ports in Great Britain and Europe. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or passage apply to The American Trading Company.

For Japan

NAGASAKI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA.—The s.s. Korea Maru will leave on Saturday, December 2, 1916. The tender conveying passengers and mails will leave the Customs jetty at noon. For Freight or Passage apply to The American Trading Company.

Shipping Items

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The I.-C. s.s. Suwo left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Wuchang left Hankow for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.M. s.s. Hsinchun left Tientsin for Lungkow and Shanghai on Wednesday. The C.N. s.s. Shangtung left Hongkong for Shanghai on Thursday. The C.N. s.s. Tungchow left Tientsin for Chefoo, Wethaiwei, and Shanghai on Thursday. The N.K.K. s.s. Sanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

Swedish East Asiatic Co., Ltd.

Regular Steamship service between Sweden and China.

Shanghai Agents:

The Ekman Foreign Agencies, Limited.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai on Friday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tatoo Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kwongsang will leave Hongkong for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Wingsang left Swatow for Shanghai via Foochow on Monday.

The I.-C. s.s. Kutwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchun left Foochow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Kwangchi left Wenchow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tachi Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The I.-C. s.s. Tuckwo will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Luany will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kashima Maru with mails from London left Hongkong for Shanghai on Friday, and may be expected to arrive at China Merchants Lower Wharf tomorrow, about 8 a.m. This steamer will be despatched for Kobe and Yokohama on Tuesday, November 21.

The watermark at Hankow on the 15th instant was 30' 2", at Kiykiang on the following day 27' 10", and at Wuhu on the 17th instant 18'.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Hakui Maru arrived in port yesterday carrying silver coin valued at yen 1,846, and 28 cases of silver.

Passengers Arrived

Per R.M. s.s. Empress of Japan from Hongkong:—General Lee, Messrs. Chung, M. Y. Lee, T. Y. Chong, Leu, Cheng and H. S. Chow, Misses Julia and Ruth Johnson, Mrs. J. L. Wilson, Messrs. T. W. P. Zvargers, J. C. Vander Zouwe, Gmean, C. N. Duffy, W. B. Duffy, A. R. Bowden, P. Bornstein and C. M. Reed, Miss K. Johnson and Mrs. F. A. Branagan.

Per C.M. s.s. Kiangshin from Chinkiang:—Mr. and Mrs. Craddock.

Vessels In Harbor And At Woosung

Arrived	From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Nov 14	Hankow	Albenga	2769	Ger.	Carlowitz	YWGW
Nov 9	Hongkong	Aime	459	Br.	J.M. & Co.	10p
Nov 17	Hongkong	Anhui	1206	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 17	Japan	Asosan maru	1281	Jap.	M. B. K.	MBKW
Nov 4	Hongkong	Bohemis	4282	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B.VII
Nov 18	Chiaowangtao	Burrumbett	1186	Br.	K.M.A.	WTW
Nov 18	Hongkong	China	8868	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B.XIII
Nov 1	Hongkong	Chefoo	2200	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Nov 16	Dalry	Chenai maru	1007	Jap.	M. B. K.	10p
Nov 8	Hongkong	D. Rikmar	3851	Ger.	H. D. & Co	USA
Nov 18	Hongkong	Esmeralda	3848	Br.	Dodwell	BI
Dec 27	Nanking	Fortuna	182	Ger.	H. D. & Co	10p
Nov 15	Chefoo	Pengtien	1078	Br.	B. & S.	C.W
Nov 16	Hankow	Benang maru	2808	Jap.	N.Y.K.	NYKW
Nov 17	Japan	Fukui maru	1246	Jap.	M. B. K.	CLYW
Nov 16	Foochow	Hsiao	380	Jap.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 5	Native Customs	Ichi maru	680	Jap.	M.B.K.	9p
May 23	Hankow	Kinling	2511	Br.	B. & S.	Int. D.
Oct 27	Hankow	Kiangfoo	1468	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 18	Hongkong	Kwangshin	1336	Chi.	C.M.S.N. Co.	KLYW
Nov 2	Swatow	Linan	1353	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 16	Hankow	Meldah	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
July 30	Hankow	Melles	1682	Ger.	Melchers	NGLB1
Nov 17	Hankow	Ningshao	1920	Chi.	N. R. Co.	NSCW
Nov 17	Hankow	Nippon	1719	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
July 30	Tsingtao	Siklan	1840	Ger.	H. A. L.	9p
July 30	Hongkong	Silesia	5446	Aus.	Aus. Lloyd	B.X
Nov 14	Newchwang	Singan	1049	Br.	B. & S.	WTW
Nov 18	Chefoo	Shenwei	974	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 20	Hankow	Tachang maru	1070	Jap.	N.Y.K.	LPDUW
Nov 11	Changsha	Whasben	1748	Chi.	C.S.S. Co.	NSCW
Nov 5	Hankow	Yuenkiang maru	1480	Jap.	N.Y.K.	TKDD

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

Sailing to Manila and Hongkong. To San Francisco
S.S. "Venezuela" ... Nov. 28 ... Dec. 12
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These steamers have the most modern equipment, including overhead fans in all staterooms, which contain no upper berths. One and two-berth staterooms only.

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to the Agents:

ANDERSEN, MEYER & Co., Ltd.
Tel. 778 Local No. 13 5 Yuen-Ming-Yuen Road

JAMES MAGILL & Co.

Cargo delivered at any Address in Shanghai.
Furniture and Curios Packed for Shipment by Expert Packers
SHIPPING AND FORWARDING AGENTS.
Telephone 1848 83, Szechuen Road



QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

To Canada, United States and Europe via Vancouver

In connection with the Canadian Pacific Railway

Business and Official Notices

SECOND 5% RUSSIAN INTERNAL SHORT TERM LOAN OF 1916.

RbIs. 3,000,000,000.00
reimbursable at par on the
14th of October, 1926.

Subscription to the above loan is
opened in Russia on the 14th of
November up to the 26th of Decem-
ber, 1916.

The price of issue is 95%.
The Loan is entirely free of
Income Tax and of other taxation.
The Loan will not be converted
before the date fixed for reimburse-
ment.

Coupons are payable in Russia
half yearly on the 14th of April
and 14th of October.

Interest on the above Loan runs
from the 1/14 of October, 1916—
this is to be taken into consideration
when subscribing and added to the
price of issue.

The Russo-Asiatic Bank and its
Branches in China, Japan and
India are ready to accept applica-
tions for the above named loan.

Special favourable rates will be
quoted for Russian Exchange.
Applications will be wired to
grad free of telegraphic
charges and commission. The
Bank is ready to give every facility
to subscribers in the shape of ad-
vances against the Bonds.

L. JEZERSKY,
Manager.

FURS! FURS!! FURS!!!

for
Xmas Presents
A large assortment of fashion-
able ready-made Sable, Ermine,
Fox and Squirrel Fur Coats,
Muffs and Neckwear, etc., and
Tiger Skin Rugs.
We also make to order.
ORIENTAL FUR CO.
MO CHEE
102 Szechuen Road.
(Near Jinkee Road).
116/6

B. ROTH & CO.

Coal Merchants
21 Nanking Rd. Tel. No. 4751

Prices now in force
for
SCREENED HOUSE COAL

	per ton
Hongay Coal (Lump).....	\$23.00
Hankow Coal (Nuts)	22.00
Shansi Coal (Nuts)	23.00
Japan Coal (No. 1)	14.00
Japan Coal (No. 2).....	13.00
Japan Coal (No. 3).....	12.00
Coke	16.00
Firewood, 50 Bundles	1.00
Charcoal, 2 Baskets	1.20

INTERNATIONAL SAVINGS SOCIETY

A French Public Savings Company

Head Office: 69-71 Rue du
CONSULAT, Shanghai

A FEW OF THE SPECIAL
FEATURES.

1.—Monthly drawings which give
the bondholders an opportunity to
draw amounts varying from \$12 to
\$2,000.

2.—Every month 10 per cent of
the bonds are drawn and every bond
participates in these drawings.
The Society has now issued over
\$,000 Premium Bonds of Two
Thousand Dollars denomination.

Therefore on December 15, 1916
and onwards a full Bond, i.e., \$2,000,
will be redeemed.

AUDIT.

3.—A Continuous Daily Audit of
the accounts of the Society is con-
ducted by Mr. S. A. Seth, Chartered
Secretary and Public Accountant.

Statements and Accounts are open
to inspection at any time on applica-
tion to the Auditor.

18-19 Chaofoong Road,
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Double & single rooms,
moderate rates, good
table.

'Phone 1797.

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Chemical
Laboratory**

No. 4 Canton Road

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OFFICE ROOMS to let in The
China Press Building (first and
second floors) at Nos. 37 and 39
Canton Road. Moderate rentals.
Apply on the premises, or at No.
10 Yangtzepoo Road.

11659 N 21

APARTMENTS

TO LET: Very desirable offices
in a new building near the Bund.
Apply to Box 124, THE CHINA
PRESS.

11661 N 21

TO LET, two well-furnished
bedrooms, with verandah. Rent
\$40. Board if required. 7
Wayside Road.

11617

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siderable experience in legal, con-
sulate, syndicate, journalistic, com-
mercial and official translation
work, undertakes translation in
English and Chinese of agreements,
petitions, letters, legal documents,
advertisements, and commercial
documents, etc. Please apply to
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opposite West End Lane.

11555

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and Gynecological Medical School.
May be consulted by ladies on all
Gynecological and Midwifery mat-
ters. 13 Museum Road. Telephone
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11555

NURSERYLAND

In aid of funds for
BLIND AND DISABLED SOLDIERS AND SAILORS
to be opened by

LADY DE SAUSMAREZ

Friday and Saturday, Dec. 1st and 2nd, from 3 to 11 p.m.

at

CHANG SU HO'S GARDENS

There will be on Sale

GARMENTS for BABIES, GARMENTS for BOYS under five,
GARMENTS for GIRLS under five. MODEL NURSERY.
NURSERY FURNISHINGS of all descriptions, TOYS of every
kind, from woolly balls to magnificent wooden chargers. DOLLS,
dark and fair, large and small. BOOKS, MUSIC, STATIONERY
and CARDS, COT and PRAM COVERS and BABY PERAM-
BULATORS, NURSERY CHINA, NURSERY PICTURES,
NURSERY HABERDASHERY, XMAS TREE DECORATIONS,
PUDDINGS, KITTENS, BIRDS IN CAGES, TOYS FOR TINY
TOTS to cost not more than 20 cents, in fact

Anything and Everything that has a place in Nurseryland.

COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The best dressed DOLL, sole
work of competitor; class (a) for dolls above 18 inches in height;
(b) for dolls under 18 inches in height. II. The best design for
NURSERY FURNITURE to be carried out as follows: (a) Model
room, day or night nursery, natural size. (b) Ditto, miniature
size to be placed on table 3-ft. by 3-ft. (c) Flat design for
same, painted or mounted on cardboard 8-ft. by 3-ft. III. The
best original NURSERY PICTURE in any medium, work of
Competitor.

CHILDREN'S COMPETITIONS will be held for: I. The most original
exhibit. II. For the best hand-made toy. III. For the best set
of doll's clothes. IV. For the best picture (a) the original work
of exhibitor; (b) copy. V. Box garden 4 sq. feet in area. THESE
COMPETITIONS ARE OPEN TO BOYS AND GIRLS UNDER
THE AGE OF FIFTEEN. THE AGE OF EXHIBITOR TO BE
STATED IN EACH CASE. EXHIBITS TO BE THE SOLE WORK
OF EXHIBITOR.

TEA AND LIGHT REFRESHMENTS will be served. SWEETS will
be sold.

NOVEL SIDE SHOWS will be opened. ENTERTAINMENTS will be
held.

CONTRIBUTIONS of articles suitable for sale in Nurseryland, will be
gratefully received and as, through the generosity of friends, all
expenses in connection with the sale have already been covered,
all money taken will be pure profit.

TICKETS \$1 (children half-price) are now on sale and may be ob-
tained from the Hon. Sec., Mrs. Quin, 77 Avenue du Roi Albert,
or from members of the Executive Committee: Mrs. Ayscough,
Mrs. Burkill, Mrs. Mackay, and Mrs. Skinner Turner. Hon.
Treasurer, A. W. Burkill, Esq.

NURSERYLAND

PENNY PACKER CARRIED THIS DOLLAR 55 YEARS

Gift from Grandmother Pocket-
piece Over Half Century.
Given to Daughter

The will of the late Governor
Pennypacker of Pennsylvania con-
tained one specific bequest of a
"lucky coin." To his daughter Jose-
phine was left "the silver dollar given
me by my grandmother, which has
been in my pocket wherever I have
been and wherever I have gone during
the last fifty-five years." This coin
was further described by the testator
as "the one concrete thing most
closely associated with me person-
ally."

This seems very human and appeal-
ing, although it reveals a side of the
Governor's character that might not
have been suspected by any but his
intimates. To a casual acquaintance
there was nothing in his make-up
that might suggest a mystic or one
given to superstition of any sort. He
was of the type commonly described
as "hard-headed and practical."
Given by his grandmother and
carried by him since he was a boy in
his teens, the silver dollar might
possibly be regarded as a keepsake
rather than as a talisman. Very
likely that was Mr. Pennypacker's
view of it during the first few years
he carried it, but in his psychological
attitude toward it its character must
have changed imperceptibly from
one to the other. One does not
ordinarily carry a keepsake in one's
pocket for a period of fifty-five years
unless it represents some sentiment
of extraordinary strength. Mere
affection for a grandmother could
provide the necessary stimulus.

Possibly there are some who
would contend that the sentiment
once responsible for establishing a
habit continues to govern it to the
end, but this may be doubted,
especially in such an instance as the
one now under discussion. After a
habit is once formed, the habitus is
likely to lose sight of its original
cause. The habit continues auto-
matically, furnishing its own motive
power and with a steadily increasing
voltage as the years pass. In the
beginning there was some definite
reason, but eventually the habit is its
own reason, and the sentiment that
may have been its original cause will
have evaporated.

Take, for example, the care of a
grandmother who presents a coin to
the boy. Very likely she said at the
time: "Remember, so long as you
keep this you will have money in
your pocket." The boy remembers,
and he continues to carry the coin in
this pocket, perhaps not so much
because he feels it is necessary to
assure him the possession of money
as because he has been impressed by
the giver's solemnity and has a very
genuine affection for her. For a
few years he thinks, and possibly
says, upon occasion: "I would not
part with this dollar for anything,
for it was given me by my grand-
mother." Sooner or later the time
comes when his thought is: "I
would hate to lose this dollar and
nothing could tempt me to part with
it voluntarily. My grandmother gave
it to me, and I have carried it in my
pocket for ten years."

The governing impulse in retain-
ing the coin has changed. His cling-
ing to it is no longer dictated by
sentiment, but merely by the force
of habit. His regard for the giver
may be as great as ever, but that
association with the cherished coin
has become a memory. He keeps
the coin in his pocket not because

his grandmother gave it to him, but
because he has carried it there for
so many years, and its constant
presence has given it a new quality
of its own, something of a mystic
character. If he carefully analyzes
his attitude he will find that he no
longer regards the dollar as a senti-
mental token or keepsake, but that
it has come to have a positive value
to him as a "lucky coin."

Some persons who cherish keep-
sakes that they always carry with
them may indignantly dispute this
theoretical explanation, and we
cheerfully grant that there are prob-
ably many exceptions. But in
general we believe it to be a psy-
chological rule that prevails. Many
men carry pocket pieces or lucky
coins, and in many cases the habit
has no sentimental basis whatever.
But even when sentiment is the
original base the motive power in
the course of years usually changes
to superstition. And most of us,
perhaps, do not readily distinguish
between sentiment and superstition
in matters of this sort, while few of
us are without a touch of supersti-
tion in our beliefs and customs. In
any event, it is certain that many
men carry "lucky coins," and usually
they cling to them as devotedly as
their wives do to their wedding
rings. When a man has carried a

certain coin in his pocket for fifty-
five years it cannot fail to be re-
garded as a talisman.—*Providence
Journal.*

EXTRACT of MALT

with

COD LIVER OIL

Highly nutritious

Easily digested

Palatable

Price \$1.00

per 1 lb. tin.

VOELKEL & SCHROEDER A.G.

37, Nanking Road,
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CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 — Midnight, 1330 — 130 p.m.

September 1st, 1916, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Local
101	3.	1.				4.	102.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
2205	8:15	3:00	0	dep. Peking	arr. Tientsin	1900	1000
2245	11:15	5:00	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	1900	1000
2300	11:17	5:00	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	1900	1000
000	11:18	5:00	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Peking	1900	1000
1910	5:00	25:00	524	arr. Mukden	dep. Tientsin	1900	1000

Local	Mail	Local	Miles	Tientsin-Pukow Line	Local	Mail	Local
5.	3.	1.				4.	6.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
7:15	11:00	—	0	dep. Tientsin-East	arr. Tientsin	1700	1900
7:25	11:00	—	271	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
7:45	12:00	—	78	dep. Tientsin-Central	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
11:15	15:00	—	145	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
14:37	17:45	—	145	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
18:01	20:21	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1600	1900
7:00	20:41	—	280	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
10:00	22:41	—	280	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
13:00	0:08	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
13:15	0:08	—	318	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
15:44	3:16	—	577	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
18:16	4:59	—	—	arr. Tientsin	dep. Tientsin	1600	1900
8:00	4:57	—	420	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
11:15	8:28	—	528	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
12:24	8:40	—	528	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
16:57	11:12	—	600	dep. Tientsin	arr. Tientsin	1600	1900
18:48	13:00	—	681	arr. Peking	dep. Tientsin	1600	1900

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Shanghai-Nanking Line	Express	Express	Local
16.	10.	1.				1.	16.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
2200	14:00	—	0	dep. Nanking-Ferry	arr. Nanking	1410	1900
7:00	21:30	—	193	dep. Shanghai-North	arr. Nanking	1410	1900

Express	Express	Local	Miles	Yenchow-Tientsin Branch Line	Express	Express	Local
16.	10.	1.				1.	16.
B. S.	B. S.	B. S.				B. S.	B. S.
9:00	13:00	21:00	Yenchow	9:00	13:00	21:00	Yenchow
10:00	14:00	22:00	Tientsin	10:00	14:00	22:00	Tientsin

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"
Conventional Signs.

300 — train runs on Thursday only. 230 — train runs on Fridays only.

300 — on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B — train has buffet car with regular meal service.

S — train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. S — train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the
earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the
Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin, or Peking.

By Order.
THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, September, 1916.

SHANGHAI-HANGCHOW-NINGPO RAILWAY

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE IN FORCE FROM THE 1st NOVEMBER, 1915.

MAIN LINE.

SHANGHAI TO ZAH KOU, "DOWN" ZAH KOU TO SHANGHAI, "UP"

TIMES						TIMES					
STATIONS						STATIONS					
2	4	6	8	10	12	1	3	5	7	9	11
Local	Fast	Slow	Coalte	Ex-press	Local	Local	Fast	Slow	Coalte	Ex-press	Local
Mixed			Goods	p.m.	Mixed	Mixed			Goods		Mixed
a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	a.m.	p.m.	p.m.
Shanghai South	dep.	8.00	8.55	10.15	8.30	Zah Kou	dep.	7.30	8.20	9.25	2.20
Sung Kiang	arr.	8.52	10.01	11.24	4.13	5.45	7.44	8.45	9.58	2.28	4.18
Lu Shai	dep.	8.55	10.06	11.40	4.15	5.56	7.55	8.55	10.12	2.50	4.35
Chang An	dep.	9.49	11.07	1.02	5.00	7.10	8.52	10.11	12.15	3.41	5.49
Lu Shai	arr.	10.11	11.35	1.38	5.19	7.40	9.32	10.54	1.15	4.09	6.27
Yeh Zeh	dep.	7.30	10.19	11.45	1.40	5.20	10.34	11.01	1.50	4.08	6.47
Chang An	arr.	8.24	10.56	12.37	2.37	5.58	10.09	11.48	2.45	4.83	7.28
Sung Kiang	dep.	8.40	10.58	12.31	2.53	5.58	7.40	10.12	11.55	3.01	4.41
Shanghai South	arr.	9.38	11.33	1.17	3.55	6.25	8.18	10.36	12.30	3.37	5.01
Chang An	arr.	11.18	12.28	2.30	5.32	7.09	9.33	11.29	1.38	4.48	5.44
Shanghai South	dep.	11.20	12.38	2.42	5.47	7.24	10.02	11.32	1.31	4.58	5.47
Zah Kou	arr.	11.55	12.57	3.05	6.20	7.40	11.22	12.35	2.39	6.07	6.58

Auctions

R. W. HEIDORN & CO.

have been favoured with instruction from
Professor Dr. P. Krieg,
on change of address to No. 22 Whangpoo
Road, to sell at his residence
No. 11 Whangpoo Road
on

Monday, the 27th Nov., 1916,
commencing at 10 a.m.
and
continuing at 2.30 p.m.
The whole of the

Good Household Furniture & Effects
comprising:

Hall, Drawing Room, Dining Room,
Study, Bed and Bathrooms, enameled
bath with geyser, Pantry and Kitchen.
The sale will include:

Garden plants, Lotus, pump, the
motor house, brass crane, medical
instruments, medical chair, appar-
atus for electrical treatment,
vibrator for massage, an Egyptian
mummy, aviary, self-registering
barometer, pianola, gramophone,
stained colored-glass window, silver
cabinet, small Japanese shrine,
carved furniture, vases and brasses,
electric iron, carpet sweeper, copper
coal box, copper water tap and
receiver, violin, painter's easel, etc.,
etc.

At 12 o'clock sharp will be sold
2 Broughams, 1 Victoria and 1 set
harness.

On view on Sunday, the 26th of
November. Catalogues on the
premises.

R. W. Heidorn & Co.
Auctioneers.
Telephone 4240, 7-8 French Bund.

OPTICIAN

Dr. O. D. Rasmussen
19 Nanking Road.
Phone 3272

PITKIN'S PURE PETROLATUM

SIX KINDS
Camphorated—for chapped hands and
lips, cold or fever sores, itching piles,
etc.
Capicum—the best counter-irritant
known for all aches and
pains: neuralgia, headache,
gout, rheumatism, lumbago,
toothache, etc. Better than
mustard plaster. It will
not blister the skin.

Carbolated—ideal application
to prevent infection, and
cure and heal all infected
cuts and sores, bruises, skin
eruptions, etc.

Mentholated—a cooling and soothing
Petrolatum for sore throat, cold in
the head, cold in the chest, nervous
headache, catarrh, etc.

Perfumed—a daintily perfumed oint-
ment for dry, rough or cracked skin.

Plain—neither perfumed nor medicated;
an efficient ointment.
30 cents per tube at Pitkin's Show Room:
No. 73 Range Road
THE EASTERN SYNDICATE
Representatives in China

FRESH BUTTER.

We regret to announce that
in consequence of the great
Coal Strike in Australia
our shipments of "**DAISY**"
BRAND BUTTER have
been unavoidably delayed.

In the meantime we can
thoroughly commend our
"**MEADOW**" **BRAND**,
which is the finest Creamery
Butter produced in the Western
States of America.

We expect a large shipment
of "**MEADOW**" **BRAND**
to arrive by cold storage
steamer about the 22nd inst.,
after which we shall be in a
position to supply all require-
ments.

Geddes & Co., Ltd.

Tel. 346. 5 Peking Road.

Business and Official Notices

BILL SMITH

HIRANO
MINERAL
WATER
IMPROVES
SCOTCH
WHISKEY
ONE HUNDRED
PER CENT.



Ask Bill

Garner, Quelch & Co.
Wine Merchants

PRELIMINARY NOTICE !!

Union Church Ladies' Society.

An Alphabetical

SALE OF WORK
will take place on

Saturday, December 16th,
at the

UNION CHURCH HALL,
in aid of

Queen Mary's Auxiliary
Convalescent Hospitals in
Rochampton,

for Soldiers and Sailors who
have lost their limbs in the war.

Articles of every description
will be offered for sale. Gifts
suitable for Xmas presents for
adults and children.

HOUSE-COAL

Reduced prices of best quality. Also
every other variety of coal

Hongay Anthracite Coal..... per ton \$21.50
Hankow 21.00
House Coal No. 1 13.00
Kitchen Coal No. 2 12.50
Fire wood 60 Bundles 1.00
Charcoal 2 Baskets 1.00

COMPRADORE of
Schantung Eisenbahn Gesellschaft
WONG LEI FONG
Tel. No. 1460. 25 The Bund. 11502

The Tientsin-Pukow Railway Administration.

Notification No. 254

INVITATION OF TENDERS (158/1)

The public is hereby notified that
tenders are invited for the supply to
this Railway of the following
quantities of Sleepers, Bridge Ties
and Crossing Timbers, viz:—
74,000 pieces of first class Japanese
Oak Railway Sleepers to be
delivered c.i.f. including Customs
duty and War risk at our
Chentangchuang Wharf.
50,000 pieces of first class Japanese
Oak Railway Sleepers to be
delivered c.i.f. including Customs
duty and War risk at our
Pukow Wharf.
4,000 pieces of first class Japanese
Oak Bridge Ties to be delivered
c.i.f. including Customs duty
and War risk at our Pukow
Wharf.
2,000 pieces of first class Japanese
Oak (Hallin or Oregon Pine)
Crossing Timbers to be delivered
c.i.f. including Customs duty
and War risk at our Pukow
Wharf.

Tender forms attached with
specifications and full particulars
may be obtained free of charge on
application to the Head Office of the
Railway, Tientsin, Hopei.
Tenders must be signed, sealed
and marked "Tender for the supply
of Sleepers, Bridge Ties and Crossing
Timbers" and addressed to the
Managing Director, Tientsin-Pukow
Railway Administration, Tientsin.
The same must reach the above ad-
dress on or before twelve o'clock noon
of the 21st day of November, 1916,
and will be opened at three o'clock in
the afternoon of the same day.
The order or orders for the goods
will be given to the tendering firm
or firms, whose tenders have been
accepted, not later than the 30th of
November, 1916, during which time
and including which date the prices
of all tenders must hold good.

No tenders will be entertained un-
less presented within the time given
and made on the forms supplied by
this Railway.
The Managing Director does not
bind himself to accept the lowest
or any of the tenders and reserves the
right of placing the order in lots.
(Sd.) C. L. Wong,
Managing Director,
The Tientsin-Pukow Railway
Administration.
Tientsin, 1st November, 1916. 11541

HARDWARE METALS AND SUNDRIES

Zung Lee & Sons
(Est. 1895, W. Z. Zee & Sons)
SHANGHAI

OVERSEAS TRADING CO. OF CALIFORNIA
IMPORTERS OF AMERICAN PRODUCTS
Representing

WELLMAN, PECK & COMPANY
(Wholesale Grocers and Coffee Dealers)
San Francisco, California
Telephone No. 930. Address: 8a Peking Road.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL

KNAPP & BAXTER, INC., beg to announce
that they have moved from the 3rd and 4th
floors of No. 6 Kiukiang Road, to their new
offices on the 5th floor of the same building.

Winter Overcoats

New American Styles and American Patterns
Business and Evening Clothes
THOM SHING
G19 Tiendong Road, Hongkew

ALL MAKES OF TYPEWRITERS & OFFICE SUPPLIES.

SEE OUR STOCK — SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

THE OFFICE APPLIANCE CO.
4 CANTON ROAD, SHANGHAI.

"Onyx"



Hosiery

Winter Coats

for
Ladies & Children

that insure

Style and Service

Comfort and Economy

at

CANTOROVITCH'S

Great Sale

103 Broadway

Who put the bull
in
Oxford?
Watch this "Ad"
11631

The Semambu Rubber Estates, Limited.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The
Board of Directors held on Monday,
13th November, 1916, it was decid-
ed to pay an Interim Dividend of
5 Tael Cents per share on the
Capital of the Company, on Friday,
1st December, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
20th November, to Friday, 1st
December, 1916, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Dated 14th November, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. 11670

The Kota Bahroe Rubber Estates, Limited

AT a Meeting of Directors, held
on the 27th October, 1916, it was
decided to declare an Interim
Dividend at the rate of 45 Tael
Cents per Share, to be paid on and
after 20th November, 1916, to
Shareholders on that date.
Notice is hereby given that the
Share Register and Transfer Books
of the Company will be closed from
the 13th to 20th November, 1916,
both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
MEYER & MEASOR,
General Managers & Secretaries.
Shanghai, 27th October, 1916. 11473

PARISIAN SALOON

8 Nanking Road
(Near the British Flower Store)

MADAME Leigh, arriving in
Shanghai from America, formerly
of the St. Francis Hotel, San
Francisco, Specialist in Scalp treat-
ments, manicuring, etc., wishes to
notify the Ladies of Shanghai that
she brings with her the latest
equipment for beauty culture. She
uses American preparations. Ladies
desiring high-class attendance are
invited to our parlour.

Shanghai, November 1, 1916. 1696

Shanghai Gas Company, Limited

NOTICE TO CONSUMERS

TO obviate possible trouble and
inconvenience to consumers,
the Gas Company calls special at-
tention to the necessity there is,
during the Winter months, for pro-
viding against possible obstruction
in the meters and connections
thereto. All meters and connec-
tions in exposed positions should
be carefully protected by being
boxed in and packed round with
sawdust, or in some such manner.

GEO. R. WINGROVE,
Secretary.

Shanghai, November 16, 1916. 11693

Hydrophobia and Rinderpest for Precautional Injections

Apply to:
VETERINARY SURGEON
DR. S. NAKANISHI,
YA 4 Barchet Road.
Special Contracts for the treatment
of all Cattle Diseases. 11704

The Batu Anam (Johore) Rubber Estates, Limited

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
that at a Meeting of The
Board of Directors held on Monday,
13th November, 1916, it was decid-
ed to pay an Interim Dividend of
5 Tael Cents per share on the
Capital of the Company, on Friday,
1st December, 1916, to share-
holders on record on that date.
The Transfer Books of the Com-
pany will be closed from Monday,
20th November, to Friday, 1st
December, 1916, both days in-
clusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors.
R. N. TRUMAN & CO.,
General Managers.
Dated 14th November, 1916.
13 Nanking Road, Shanghai. 11671

H. S. HONIGSBERG & CO.

Announce that Mr. F. Eitter
is in charge of their Repair
Department. Repairs and
Electrical Work done accu-
rately and promptly. Charges
reasonable. Estimates furnish-
ed. 11660

HOUSES TO LET

TO LET, to a married couple,
without children, in a high-
modern Realty house, one large,
well-furnished bed-sitting-room,
with tiled bathroom, and full
board. Situation near French
Park. Apply to Box 142, THE
CHINA PRESS. 11692

DANCING

PRIVATE lessons given by expert
teachers in modern ball-room
dancing, introducing the latest
craze, "Fox Trot." Apply to Box
65, THE CHINA PRESS. 11514

Other Business and Official
Notices will be found on
Pages 13 and 15

Classified Advertisements

2 cents a Word (Minimum Charge 40 cents)

All Advertisements must
be Prepaid

Replies must be
called for

APARTMENTS

WINDSOR HOUSE

14-15 Quinsan Gardens
Front room, with bath-
room and verandah
attached, to let.
Tel. 3482 9408

8 & 11 Quinsan Gardens

A very comfortable attic
with all home comforts,
'Phone 1946. 10070

TO LET

CENTRAL. Large and small
rooms: bathrooms attached, Quiet
comfort. Excellent cooking, very
moderate terms. Apply to Box
368, THE CHINA PRESS. 11282

BOARD and residence; vacant,
for one or two persons, in French-
town, near the French Park.
Trams pass the door. Apply to
Box 146, THE CHINA PRESS. 11697 N 19

TO LET, from December 1st, for
one year, 3 Astor Terrace, com-
pletely furnished. Tls. 60 per
ensem. Views 8 a.m. to 2 p.m.,
daily. 11691 N 19

NICELY furnished bedroom, with
bathroom and verandah, to let in
English home. Also furnished
attic. Apply 57 Range Road. 11682

TO LET, large furnished room,
with bathroom, on ground floor.
Range Road, very low rent. Apply
to Box 132, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11687 N 21

TO LET, well-furnished rooms
in private family, with or without
board. Apply to No. 32 North
Soochow Road. 11673 N 19

TO LET, cosy room, well-
furnished, superior board, for lady
or gentleman. Western district,
near trams. Apply to Box 132,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11676 N 19

6 and 7 Quinsan Gardens, large
front room, with bathroom and
verandah attached. Table excel-
lent, service good. 11663 N 19

Exchange and Mart

ADVERTISER desires to hire
good two or four-seater motor-car
for about 4/5 weeks, while own is
being overhauled. Apply to Box
149, THE CHINA PRESS. 11699 N 22

PRIVATE motor-car for hire, by
month or shorter periods at reason-
able rates. Apply Auto Palace Co.,
362 Avenue Joffre. Telephone
West 465. 11700 N 19

FOR SALE, one Harley-Davidson
motor-cycle, twin cylinder, with
side-car and full equipment. Apply
Box 138, THE CHINA PRESS. 11685 N 19

SMALL centerboard sailing yacht,
in best condition, to sell, immedi-
ately. Apply Box 134, THE
CHINA PRESS. 11680 N 21

ADVERTISER would like to
know where a small hand Ice
machine, capable of making 20 or
30 lbs. of ice per diem, suitable
for the interior of China, can be
purchased. Apply to Box 137,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11681 N 21

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED: Position by book-
keeper-stenographer; steady, sober,
reliable; excellent testimonials.
Apply to Box 19, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11693 N 19

WANTED, stenography and type-
writing to do evenings, Saturday
afternoons and Sundays, by a com-
petent American woman. Apply
to Box 150, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11701 N 25

EXPERIENCED accountant,
well-recommended, requires posi-
tion of any kind. Apply to Box
135, THE CHINA PRESS. 11651 N 21

POSITION WANTED, any
place, by young Chinese, having
several years' experience in book-
keeping, typewriting, exporting,
general office work. Salary moder-
ate. Apply Pci47 Range Road. 11678 N 19

YOUNG, experienced Chinese
will do extra work, typing, trans-
lating or bookkeeping, in after-
noons. Apply to Box 76, THE
CHINA PRESS. 11552

SITUATION VACANT

WANTED, girl to assist care of
two small American children.
Good home. Apply to Box 110,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11620

WANTED, in a jewellery store,
a salesman and general assistant.
Apply to Box 151, THE CHINA
PRESS, giving references and
stating nationality and salary re-
quired. 11702 N 22

WANTED a stenographer, with
knowledge of bookkeeping, by an
American firm. Please apply to
Box 130, THE CHINA PRESS. 11674 N 19

EDUCATIONAL

GERMAN lady desires to give
German lessons to ladies or gentle-
men. Apply to Box 144, THE
CHINA PRESS. 11694 N 21

PRIVATE lessons in English by
certificated professional English
lady teacher. Reasonable terms.
Apply to Box 147, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11703 D 2

WANTED, Pupils for Drawing
and Painting, by a certificated
lady teacher. Moderate terms.
Address to Box 119, THE
CHINA PRESS. 11646 N 19

FOR SALE, Remington type-
writer, almost new. Also a large
new camphor-wood trunk. Apply
to Box 145, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11695 N 19

WANTED, a small but choice
collection of Gramophone Records,
Victor for preference. Apply to
Box 148, THE CHINA PRESS. T.F.

WANTED, fast and reliable
motor-boat for upper Yangtze,
with cabin, kerosine motor boat,
about 15 to 20 H.P., must be
shallow. Replies to Box 140,
THE CHINA PRESS. 11688 N 19

WANTED, side-car, or frame
and magneto for motor-cycle.
Apply to Box 129, THE CHINA
PRESS. 11672 N 19

IF you want extra keys made for
your Yale Locks call at 39
Nanking Road. 11556

Classified Advertisements
are Continued on
Page 15

The New Science of Bringing up the Baby

The Best and Most Practical Results of Modern Research Described by Mary L. Read, Director of New York's School of Mothercraft in a Series of Intense Interest to Every Modern Mother



No. 1
The
First
Year

The
Beginning
of
the
Important
Movements
Described
in
Exercise
No. 2.

By Mary L. Read, B. S.,
Director of the New York School of Mothercraft.

THE first six years of a child's life are the most significant for his education and training. They are decisive in shaping his whole career. The modern parent is no longer under the delusion that "the baby cannot be spoiled because he is so little." No or she has studied biology and knows that his littleness and helplessness are just the reasons why he can be spoiled in those first three months—even the first three weeks. The modern parent is not deceived by the comfortable thought that Johnnie cannot be taught obedience or courtesy or good English until he is old enough to go to school and let the teacher train him. The modern parent studies psychology and reads articles on child-training, and knows that the time to begin teaching these essentials of a successful life is the first day the baby becomes a citizen of this universe.

The traditions and superstitions of kind hearted but unscientific grandmothers and family doctors are fast being relegated to the limbo of curious folklores, along with the superstitions of witchcraft, the fountain of youth and the flatness of the earth. Children are no longer purposely exposed to contagious diseases under the superstition that "they must have them sometime." Amber beads for warding off pain, cradles with rockers, swaddling clothes, barrow coats, plaining hands are becoming relegated to the museum class.

The baby is the most helpless of all creatures at its birth. It has a few instincts and reflex movements, and almost no habits. It has just about everything to learn, and that is the reason it can be taught. This helplessness is due to the incomplete development of the nervous system. As the nervous system develops habits are being formed. This is the golden opportunity of these first seven years. These early habits, ideas, emotions, prejudices become firmly implanted, an ingrained part of his life, his subconscious self.

It is criminal negligence not to guide the little child wisely, intelligently, patiently through these plastic and formative years. And what should be said in sufficient condemnation of the foolish and short-sighted who deliberately teach to these wee tots habits, manners, words which they consider "cute," but which are rude and crude, and which remain as lifelong scars?

On the other hand, no less to be criticized, is the misdirected energy of the fond and ambitious parent, whose zeal is "not according to knowledge," and who attempts to develop that abomination to himself and society—the infant prodigy. In each period of the child's life there are developing some traits to be fostered, others to be ignored, and some to be corrected. It is waste of energy to attempt to cultivate a characteristic, for example, love of color, ability to dance or to read, before the child is ready, but the loss is irreparable if an interest is not developed or given opportunity for expression when it is ripe.

In this series of articles some of the most marked and significant phases of development in each year of the child's life, through to his sixth year, will be discussed, and methods will be suggested for their training.

During this entire period health must be carefully conserved. It is a period of rapid growth, especially of the nervous system. Special care must be taken not to injure the delicate nerves, either through excitement, fatigue, stimulation or shocks.

During the first three months of his life the baby is concerned chiefly with sleeping and feeding. This is the golden opportunity for establishing good physical habits.

The first of these is regularity. This is the foundation not only of sound digestion and sufficient sleep, but also of self-control, appreciation of law, morality and religion. Feeding should come at a regular, fixed time as prescribed by the physician. From two weeks of age, training can begin in regularity of eliminations, which is no less important. Bathing and bedtime should be at regular hours. The nervous system readily adjusts itself to a regular rhythm. Irregularity now means an irritated, disordered, spoiled nervous system, difficult to bring into control later.

The second of these is self-reliance. The greatest love is frightened and will sacrifice its own immediate comfort and fears for the lifelong good of the little child. Be sure the baby is comfortable, dry and warm. Then leave him in his bed, quietly, without a light. This is the first fundamental lesson he must learn through experience and reason. He does some reasoning now, by association of circumstances. If he learns that by making himself sufficiently disagreeable he can get whatever

he wants, the foundations are laid for infancy tyranny, weak will, self-indulgence, disrespect for authority.

A third habit is good humor. The baby has but one way of making his discomfort known—by crying. Little discomfort—little crying except for exercise. Much discomfort—much crying and a peevish disposition developed. Cultivate good humor by keeping the baby well and comfortable. Anticipate his waking and his needs, and be at hand to smile at him, make him comfortable, change his position, give him a toy.

The baby at birth has few motor co-ordinations formed. He can open and shut his eyes and take in his food, but his arms and legs wave about without control, and his only speech development is a cry. The muscles are weak and the nervous system is undeveloped and its centres in the spinal column and the brain are not yet connected. If the baby is allowed to kick and wave his arms and roll himself about, the muscles will rapidly grow stronger and their exercise develops their corresponding brain centres.

It is literally necessary for the development of his mind that he shall be allowed physical activity. This is obtained by grace of loose clothing, no binder after the third week, a crib or pen to roll or creep in while awake, a bed large enough to allow twisting about, and covering that permits free, vigorous kicking.

A rod across the front of his bassinot for him to grasp is his first toy, aiding in his gaining controls of arms and hands, and providing them with some other occupation than finding their way to his mouth. At about four months he will begin using it as a real piece of gymnastic apparatus, trying to lift himself up to it, especially if he has been regularly placed for part of each day on

his stomach, and has been developing those muscles in the back of his neck in his effort to look upon the world.

Some simple physical exercises, given once or twice a day, before the bath or the mid-afternoon feeding, will facilitate the development of motor co-ordinations. For these he should lie on the padded nursery table, or other flat surface, with clothing removed or at least loosened. Motor memory is also trained by always doing them in the same order and with the same number of counts for each movement. The exercises should be done slowly, to avoid strain, and rhythmically. The first one may be given before the end of the first month, and the others added gradually, at intervals of a week or two. Four counts are enough for any one movement at this age.

1—Let the baby grasp your finger while you hold one of his hands in each of yours. Extend his arms straight out at the side, and bring them together over his chest, as in clapping. For some months he will probably keep his elbows stiffened. All arm exercises help to develop the chest and upper back.

2—Grasp one foot in each hand, and bend the leg up till the knee touches the body. Do this four times with the right, four times with the left, then with both together. All the leg exercises develop the trunk muscles and overcome constipation.

3—Grasp one foot in each hand and bring the leg up till the knee touches the body, the leg straight, not bent at the knee.

4—Grasp one foot in each hand and bring the leg up toward the body till the toes nearly touch the mouth.

The trunk muscles need a great deal of exercise in the latter part of the year. Instead of trying to keep the baby after six months of age looking like a "spick and span" fashion advertisement, and tied in a carriage or chair lest he bump his precious head, provide the arrangements for his creeping and tumbling without at the same time getting a coating of dirt and dust or an unnecessary record of bruises.

In Summer a heavy rug can be spread on the dry grass, or at other times on the porch or in an open-air room. It should always be covered with a clean cloth. Imagine yourself crawling on hands and knees on a dusty floor, and remember that babies have much less resistance for disease germs. At this tumbling, creeping, climbing age rompers are the only rational clothing, with knitted leggings and sweater for cool weather. During those two or three tumbling months, a little padded cap will protect the precious head.

To prevent spinal curvature he should not be propped up to a sitting position. This advantage of outlook upon the world must wait until about six months, when he can sit without support, and then it is permissible only in fifteen-minute periods, in a chair or vehicle that permits his legs to bend at the knee and provides support for his feet. The spinal column and seat should be shaped for the first few months. He is sensitive to noise, and can vaguely distinguish objects as masses, and bright, moving objects. It is a great strain upon these delicate nerves to permit a strong light to shine directly into his eyes or to attach a shining, swinging object near his face, in his moving carriage. He needs gentle voices in the nursery. Loud clapping, shouting at him, pounding on some noisy instrument to attract his attention, are all insults to his nervous system.

At the sound-loving age, in the second half of his first year, a set of bells with sweet-toned bells, a copper or brass bowl that he can pound with a wooden spoon, even a large Japanese gong, or the melodious tones of a toy tubaphone or drum will satisfy his desire for noise and cultivate a taste for musical rather than harsh sounds. Babies love music as soon as they are sufficiently awake to take notice. They will listen attentively to a piano or violin or phonograph. It is noticeable that toward the end of the first year, at the time they are imitating vocal sounds, babies who thus hear singing and humming about them try to imitate the singing, and early gain a range of tones instead of a dull monotone.

Nursery songs and lullabies should have a marked rhythm. Babies are sensitive to rhythm. They are soothed by the cadence of nursery rhymes and poetry long before they have the faintest comprehension of the meaning of words. From the babies' point of view, Mother Goose or Hiawatha or Virgil or Browning will answer equally well.

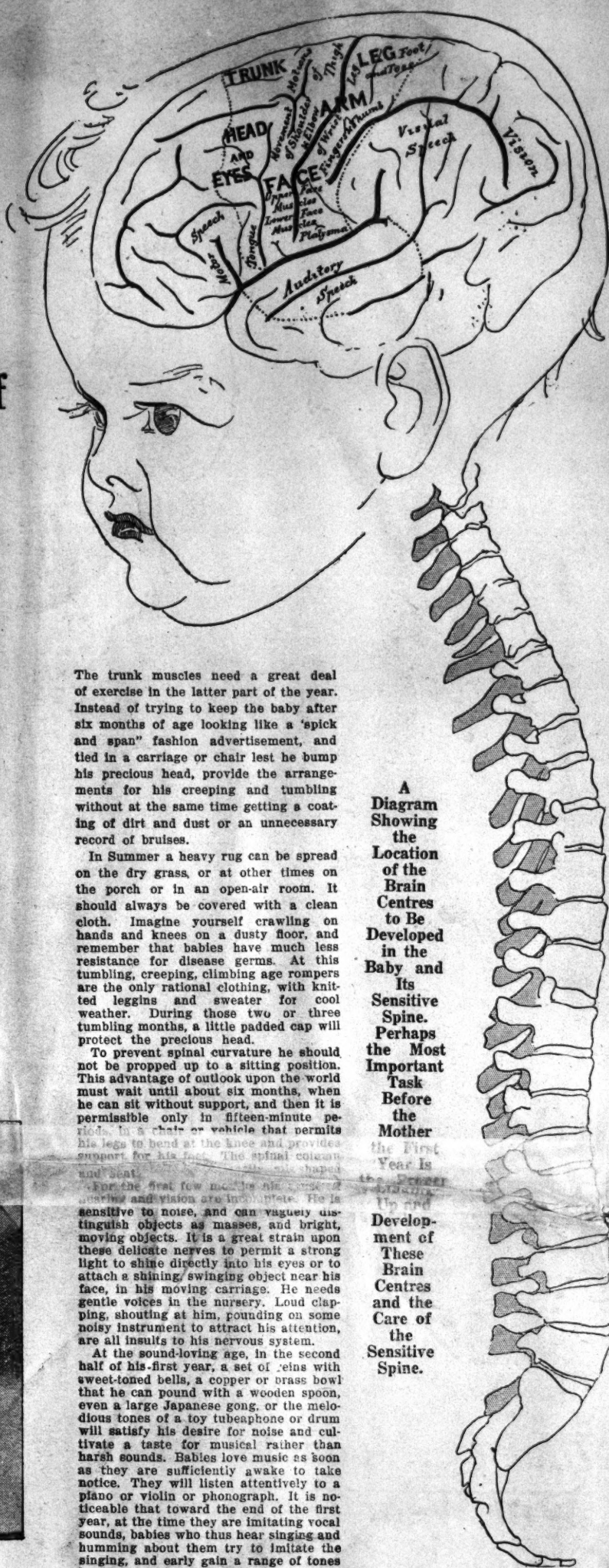
Before a toy is purchased it should qualify to pass at least the following examination: Will it wash? Will the paint come off? Has it small attachments that might be swallowed? Has it sharp points or edges? Will it break easily? Is it large enough to grasp? Rubber and celluloid balls, animals, undressed dolls, large leather balls, a pocketbook that can be opened and closed, and the resources of the kitchen utensil cupboard, clothespins, vegetables—what a wealth of natural toys there is to delight and teach this very little person, and teach him the rudiments of shape and size, hard and soft.

Attention and concentration naturally develop early. They can be cultivated by not disturbing his absorption in the object he is watching or experimenting with. His curiosity and love of exploration ask only a space, with a door and drawer, a lock and key and similar simple objects sacred to his usage, for this phase of his mental development while he is creeping about.

At eight or nine months he is ready for some of the nursery games of imitation and surprise, such as peek-a-boo, pat-a-cake, waving bye-bye, rolling and receiving the ball, shaking hands.

By the end of the first year he has learned to climb by his feet and stand, at least with support. He is jabbering away a few syllables without meaning. He can handle a cup and spoon with some dexterity. He knows the meaning of obedience. He recognizes the members of his family circle and enjoys his little games with them. He is no longer the helpless infant, but is becoming a Person, toddling out into the great, unknown world, eager for adventure.

A
Diagram
Showing
the
Location
of
the
Brain
Centres
to
Be
Developed
in
the
Baby
and
Its
Sensitive
Spine.
Perhaps
the
Most
Important
Task
Before
the
Mother
the
First
Year
is
the
development
of
these
Brain
Centres
and
the
Care
of
the
Sensitive
Spine.



Pagan Origin of Easter.

The Saxon goddess, "Eostre" or "Ostara," goddess of Spring, whose name has survived in the English word Easter, is identical with Frigg, she is also considered goddess of the earth, or rather Nature's resurrection after the long death of Winter. The gracious goddess was so dearly loved by the old Teutons that even after Christianity had been introduced they still retained a pleasant recollection of her, utterly refused to have her degraded to the ranks of the demon, like many other divinities of their old belief, and transferred her name to their great Christian feast.

There is still in existence a letter from Pope Gregory the Great, written to the Abbot Mellitus, wherein he gives advice on ways and means to be used in Christianizing the Anglo-Saxons. He advises the Abbot not to destroy the temples of the heathens, but to metamorphose them into Christian churches, as the people would show more reverence to their old places and thereby learn to love and serve the true God in an easy way. In the same way St. Boniface counsels his friend, the Bishop Daniel of Winchester, to refrain from pulling down the old heathen belief, but to try to transform the old heathen days of celebration into the Christian feasts. He succeeded well; he changed the old feasts of "Juli" to the Christian Christmas, and also evolved the Christian feast of Easter from the Pagan festival.

It was an old heathen custom to celebrate this day by the exchange of presents of colored eggs, for the egg is the type of the beginning of life, so the early Christians continued to observe this rule, declaring, however, that the egg is also symbolical of the resurrection.

THE NEW FEATHER^{and} FUR HATS



One of the New Very Feathery Hats that Leave Only a Little of the Face Showing. ("Lucile" Model)

What Fashionable Heads Will Wear During the Coming Season, Described by Lady Duff Gordon

LADY DUFF-GORDON, the famous "Lucile" of London, and foremost creator of fashions in the world, writes each week the fashion article for this newspaper, presenting all that is newest and best in styles for well-dressed women.

Lady Duff-Gordon's Paris establishment brings her into close touch with that centre of fashion.

Lady Duff-Gordon's American establishments are at Nos. 37 and 39 West Fifty-seventh street, New York, and No. 1400 Lake Shore Drive, Chicago.

By Lady Duff-Gordon ("Lucile")

AN incorrigible bachelor, standing before a shop window in Fifth avenue, described an airy circle with his cane, smiled and remarked: "It seems that this is to be a 'Furs and' season."

The good natured philanderer spoke more wisely than he knew or intended. It is to be a "Furs and" season. There are fur coats enveloping the figure from nose to heel. There are scarfs that drape the figure in the same luxurious folds as a sash of silk. Wide bands of fur finish the skirt and coat hem of a suit and swathe the neck in an upright collar. Narrower bandings of fur are placed upon the edge of the collars and cuffs of gowns. Cuffs for coats or gowns may

be entirely of the fur, or bits not more than two inches long may define the joined ends of the cuffs. Taste and the capacity of the purse or the elasticity of the bank account must determine how much and what kinds of fur shall be utilized.

That woman who is a good manager, who, in New England is said to have "faculty," finds in this season a golden opportunity for the exercise of her prudence and economy. She has been shrewd if she has destroyed no bit of fur. She is wise if she has known that good fur and good lace are worth their weight in gold, and has destroyed no lot of them. The scraps of fur that a more casual person would have destroyed as

worthless can be utilized if only to cover button molds. They strike the note of richness in the simplest costume.

But whether present in a gown and coat or not, there must be in one of your hats some trace of fur. In midwinter the entire fur hat will appear. It is a snug and beautifying accessory of the toilette in the coldest weather. But I advise it only for occasional wear because there is no doubt that by its warmth it overheats the scalp, causing it to perspire unduly and the hair to fall. If you wear a fur hat I counsel that it be a large one and that the crown be not tight fitting.

In the earlier part of the season fur is being lavishly used as trimming for hats. You will note on this page an example of how charmingly a band of lynx is combined with lace. The lace, a scrap of

Duchesse, forms the crown, and with a fine eye to effect, a portion of it has been raised at the front, supported by wire in a shield-like effect, showing in detail the exquisite pattern. The band of fur is arranged about the lower part of the crown, extended to near the edge of the narrow lace brim. Another hat is low, wide-crowned, narrow-brimmed. It is of brown velvet the crown surrounded by a full, loosely arranged band of mink.

Feathers will be worn, though not in the plenitude of previous seasons. The example on this page of the arrangement of feathers may be regarded as an index of the season's mode. The plumes droop with apparent negligence about the crown, as though carelessly tossed there. This model is of gray feathers, in combination with blue velvet.



A "Pancake" Hat Crowned with Fur to Match the Coat or Scarf. ("Lucile" Model.)



A Demure Little Creation in Which Lace Is Used to Excellent Advantage with the Fur. ("Lucile" Model.)



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Of Germans

AMERICANS TAKE TRIP

Paul D. Cravath Narrowly
Escapes Shots As He
Views Trenches

Verdun, October 10.—Just west of here, in the forest of Argonne, there is a remarkable military tunnel, forty-five feet underground, running right up to within 300 yards of the German trenches. It is one of the most hard pressed points around Verdun, but through this tunnel reinforcements move forward without danger, relieving every two hours the men on the firing line.

There was a very American atmosphere about this tunnel when the writer visited it, for the curious fact developed that the two officers in command were American residents, one a stock raiser in Alberta, Canada, and the other a bank official of the Franco-American Bank at Los Angeles, Cal. Both were born in France, and when the war broke out left their American business to come home and fight. And now they are in full charge of this underground highway, leading up to one of the most desperate positions along the front. They are so American that they speak English instead of French, and the commandant's headquarters—a little nest in the clay—has a big picture of Uncle Sam hanging on the wall.

Creeping through this tunnel toward the front line, the members of the visiting party knocked their steel casques on the roof, and plunged through water ankle deep. Paul D. Cravath, the New York lawyer, a man of large build, 6 feet 6 inches tall, was bent double in the struggle through the tunnel. Along the way they passed an electric plant, throbbing with energy, and pumping the fresh air which keeps the tunnel habitable. Further on, in a large clay hole, a kitchen was in full operation, with soldiers eating bowls of noodles.

Chef to an Ambassador

"Let me introduce you to our

chef," said the commandant, as a young soldier cook came forward. "He is now the cook for this tunnel—and he ought to be a good cook, for before the war he was chef to the French Ambassador at Rome."

Emerging from the tunnel into the front line, the German trenches were plainly visible on the crest only 300 yards away. The intervening space was swept clear as though by a cyclone. Instead of the beautiful green of the forest, that was left at the other end of the tunnel, here the whole outlook was gray and desolate; the ground jagged and torn as by eccentric ploughs; not a vestige of grass or verdure, and the few gaunt trunks of trees stripped of their last leaf and looking like so many scarecrows.

"This has been a rather quiet day—only two mine explosions," said the commandant, "two men injured, one in the shoulder, the other in the leg. That is little, for often we have forty to sixty men killed or injured in these mine explosions, which go on continually as the Germans try to mine under our trenches and we try to mine under theirs."

Even beyond the front line French trenches the French soldiers had pushed their observation posts into the fire swept dividing line, 300 yards wide. Some of these daring men could be seen almost up to the crest where the German line ran. They were crouched behind heaps of boulders, rifles ready.

"Those men are only ten yards from the Germans," said the commandant.

As he spoke Mr. Cravath of New York said: "I see a German; there he is on the crest; you can see his uniform with the round cap."

"And he sees you too," said the commandant. "You have been under fire," he added as he led Mr. Cravath and the others to a more secure position.

Americans Are Lucky

"It's good that German didn't fire," remarked Cravath. "It might have been an international incident. Think of it—killing an American visitor to the French trenches."

Coming back from the front line trenches one had a view of the many ceaseless activities in carrying on this great battle. At one point soldiers in shirt sleeves were digging graves in an improvised cemetery along the forest path. The cemetery was very large and had been given a name, "Maison Forrester," or Forest Home. Every grave had a

wooden cross above it with the name and regiment of the dead soldier.

The shells kept whizzing and bursting as the party moved along, and it got to be a pleasant pastime to note the long s-z-z-z as the shells flew overhead. One of them struck a few hundred feet away, throwing up trees, earth and clouds of smoke.

To those who wanted souvenirs there were big fragments of shrapnel lying at every turn. It was pleasant at first to pick them up, but after three or four of these heavy chunks of steel were carried half a mile the task was abandoned.

The ingenuity of some of the trench quarters along the way is shown in the use of empty glass bottles for windows. One officer pointed with pride to the very artistic effect he had secured with these empty wine bottles. A triple row extended all across the front of his log shack, giving light within and having rather a cathedral window effect without. The bottles are of white glass, used for bottling the white wine of Bordeaux.

Lives Outside City

The headquarters of Gen. Neville, in command of the operations at Verdun, are quite a way outside the city, at a little cross road hamlet, which cannot be named for military reasons. The General's officers are in the town court house, a two story stone structure. It was in this same building that Gen. Petain, who preceded Neville, and Gen. de Castelnau quickly made the plans on the first onrush of the Germans, which held them until reinforcements could be brought up.

Gen. Neville goes to Verdun and along the trench front frequently. But most of his time is at headquarters, in telegraph and telephone with the whole circle of defences, and in touch, too, with the other army corps and masses of supplies ready to be moved forward to fill any gap the Germans may make.

As we were at Gen. Neville's headquarters a party of German prisoners came by. They marched two and two, their gray uniform and round cap contrasting with the French blue and casque. Already they were being set to work, and instead of a gun each German carried a spade over his shoulder. At Verdun there is no civilian life whatever, but around Gen. Neville's headquarters there were peasant women and girls mingling with the poilus, indicating civilian life still

existed thus near to the bombarded town.

The roads back of Verdun present the most varied scenes of activity. On one side is a vast aeroplane camp, with some twenty enormous hangars of basket steel construction covered with canvas. Across the road is a riding course running for miles, where officers can exercise their mounts and cavalry can push forward in emergency without blocking the highroad. Every now and then one sees a big vehicle shot by bearing the sign "American Ambulance Corps."

Mules in Good Shape

The thousands of horses and mules along the road are in good condition. Many of the horses came from America and were run down by sea voyage, but after a month's feeding they proved very serviceable. On seeing the mules one of the officers said:

"The demobilisation of the Greek


army had one very important result for the Allies—it released 10,000 mules which the Greeks had been using, and now these mules are proving invaluable to the Allies."

While the fields back of Verdun are rich with yellow grain, yet there is one melancholy evidence of the war in the burning of manure, usual

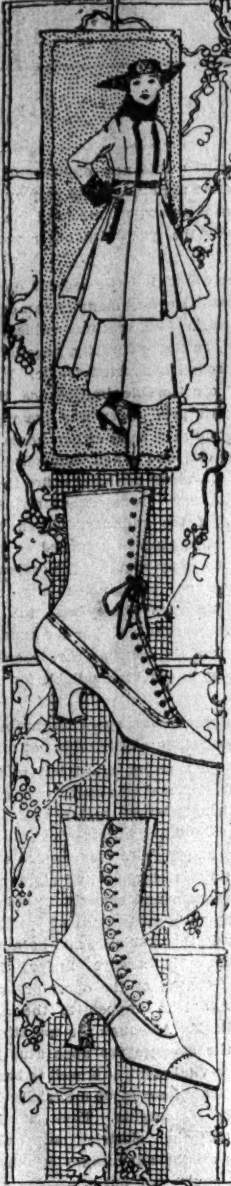
by the very life blood of the soil. The grain can be gathered by the soldiers and the women who remain, but there is no time to distribute the manure over the land, and so it is burned.

The last glimpse of Verdun came as the party passed a detachment of French soldiers just out of the trenches and going to the rear for

rest. They were tired and heavily laden, but happy and cheerful as they swung along in irregular ranks, laughing and smoking as though they came from some agreeable occupation. They were all fine looking young fellows, and they typified that calm and invincible spirit which the young French soldiers are putting into their service.



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AUTOMOBILE NEWS

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

A FEW POINTERS FOR PROSPECTIVE CAR BUYERS

Speed Considered Secondary To Flexibility And Economy In Fuel

How to buy a motor car has frequently been the theme of articles designed to help the man who wants to purchase an automobile, but has no special knowledge on the subject to guide him. In the main the advice has been sound and the information helpful.

Every automobile owner, every buyer of a motor car, present or prospective, should know what is really meant by a stock car, or what the salesman should mean when he talks of a stock model.

A stock car is what the manufacturer makes to sell and the public buys to use for daily service. It is not a freak car or a stripped chassis; it has no specially-made pistons or cylinders or freak gear ratio; it is not "tuned" up to do stunts. It is, or should be, the same motor car in every particular that any one can buy, that anyone can drive, and use any time, anywhere, whether in city traffic, on sandy roads or on steep hills.

Stock models, the cars one must buy because they are the only ones made for the market and the only cars that could give service, will not climb telegraph poles or burn up the track at a time-destroying speed. To be sure, such cars can be made and sometimes are made—for 100 miles an hour is easily possible—but such a car is an impossibility as a merchandising proposition for two reasons; because ninety-nine drivers out of a hundred would not dare use such speed and, therefore, don't want it; and because if built to make that speed such cars would not be practical for daily service. To do 100 miles an hour a car must have a specially high gear ratio. This ratio could not be used in city driving. When the buyer is looking for a motor car he should be far more impressed by the fact that the car offered him can throttle down to two miles an hour than in the assertion that a car bearing the same name once broke all speed records. Moreover, he is vitally interested in gasoline and oil consumption, and he should realize that when a car is built or tuned to do freak stunts, it acquires a voracious appetite for fuel.

The safest way is to get a complete demonstration of the car being considered as a purchase. If interested in high speed, make the demonstrator step on the accelerator and open the car up over a fair straightaway; to learn how it would handle in traffic make him try out the flexibility under just such conditions as may be expected to be found driving in daily service. Being a stock car it will do just what any driver can do with it, and that is what the purchaser ought to know. The fact that it might double its speed if a special gear ratio were used is of no practical value. And after the demonstration, if there are any doubts, get the opinion of an engineer or any motor car expert.

One other point is now of special interest to the motor car buyer, and that is the present condition of the market in relation to price. The cost of materials, as everyone knows, is very high and continues to soar. Labor costs also are still on the upgrade.

To maintain the standard of value will mean an increase in price, and that advance is liable to come before the end of the year. Therefore, the man who puts off buying his car to some date in the future, is taking chances with his pocket-book.

Packard Is Now Agent Sells Car He Started

J. W. Packard, who founded the Packard Motor Car Co., Detroit, Mich., and who gave his name to the car, has re-entered the motor car industry and with the same company. He has purchased the Buffalo interests of the Packard Motor Car Co., of New York, and will conduct the Buffalo branch as an agency.

Electrically Driven Fire Apparatus

(From the Electric Vehicle Section of the National Electric Light Association)

In no transportation problem is the inadequacy of the horse more forcibly emphasized than in the fire department service, where the faithful, spectacular, but uneconomic horse is rapidly being replaced by the efficient and dependable mechanically operated equipment. There is considerable sentiment associated with the plunging, well-ground fire horse, but the fast moving motor apparatus not only excites the admiration of the public, but accomplishes speedily the purpose for which fire equipment is primarily designed.

Because of the great demand for horses since the outbreak of the European war, and the present needs in this country, the American market for the higher breed of horses suitable for a fire department has been fairly exhausted. The scarcity has, of course, caused a tremendous advance in the cost of the best grade of horses, and as this condition is likely to become more acute before it is improved, the question of a substitute naturally arises.

It is interesting to note that a number of municipalities have converted their old horse-drawn equipment into the best type of motorized fire apparatus—the electric. It was found that with very little expense the simple electrical mechanism could be substituted for the fire horse, which, through years of faithful service, has endeared himself to the public. The service rendered by electrically propelled fire apparatus proves itself of a very much higher order than that previously used.

It not only eliminates the insanitary features associated with the horse in the station house, and likewise on the street, but reduces the fire hazard, which is also rather enhanced with the use of the gasoline car. It is important to realize that the remarkable simplicity of the electric fire apparatus enables the drivers of the old horse-drawn vehicle to become rapidly

familiar with this new equipment. It is therefore unnecessary to employ the services of an expert mechanic, as is usually the case with other motor types.

In the event that the regular driver is not available, any member can drive the electric apparatus, which is speedily, safely and easily negotiated, even through congested traffic. It is also of considerable importance that the electric gets under way from the station quicker than either horse or gasoline car, and when compelled to remain for a long period at a fire there is no suffering from exposure, nor freezing of the radiator. When the electric apparatus is returned to the station it merely requires the ordinary washing and charging—minus the careful attention that has to be bestowed upon the horse, or the numerous parts of the gasoline car, in order that it may be quickly available for the next fire.

The high average speed maintained by the electric is attributable not only to its high running speed but to its ability to stop and to accelerate faster than other types of motor vehicles, thereby eliminating bursts of excessive speed in an effort to compensate the loss of time in starting and stopping. The more even and constant speed is of advantage in protection of pedestrians and other vehicles, and because the electric is always under the absolute control of the operator less injury is apt to happen to the apparatus itself. Although the operating cost of the average fire apparatus is not such a vital point, it is well to bear in mind that the cost of electricity is constantly decreasing. Thus it is evident that the electric not only possesses all the advantages of other forms of equipment but a number of important features peculiar to this modern form of locomotion. These advantages are rapidly being appreciated, and it is, therefore, not surprising that many municipalities are electrifying their equipment.

One of the recent examples of whole-

sale conversion is that of Camden, N. J., where the entire equipment has been modernized, with results far in advance of expectations. There was recently held in this city the first parade of converted electric fire apparatus, which created no little favorable comment from the public and experts from other fire departments that witnessed it. A remarkable demonstration of electrically driven fire apparatus was given recently in the hill-climbing test in Paterson, N. J., and all previous records for gas and horse-drawn vehicles were considerably lowered.

Hudson Super-Six Wins In Race With Train Car Owner Makes Run When Friends Miss Fast Limited

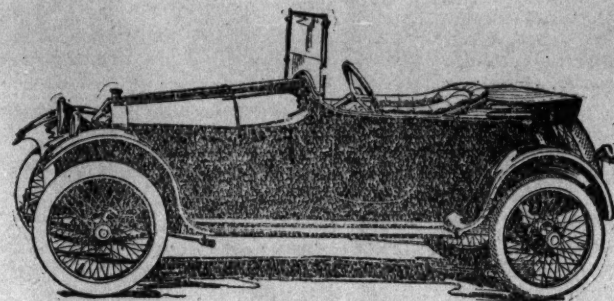
A Florida East Coast passenger train had fifteen minutes start on George S. Reid and his Hudson Super-Six between Miami and Little River a short time ago, but the latter won the race.

Mr. Reid drove some friends to the railroad station in Miami. Just before the train started it was discovered that they had forgotten their luggage. It was too late to go after the grips and get back before the train was scheduled to start, so the party tarried a few minutes and saw it fade from sight. The travelers were so disconsolate over missing their train and connections north that Mr. Reid said "If that's the way you feel about it, we'll get your grips and catch the train yet." They drove up town and got the missing luggage, stopped at a drug store for a drink, at a garage to

fill the radiator, and then raced after the train. They caught it at Little River. "We sure hit it up some," says Mr. Reid, "and sometimes the indicator was at 65 miles

an hour. We reached Little River in ample time to arrange about the tickets and check baggage before the train left. The train porter was dazed when he saw us. He recog-

ed us as the party left behind at Miami. 'You alls suttinly mus' have jes about floo to git heah as this all train made it,' was his comment."



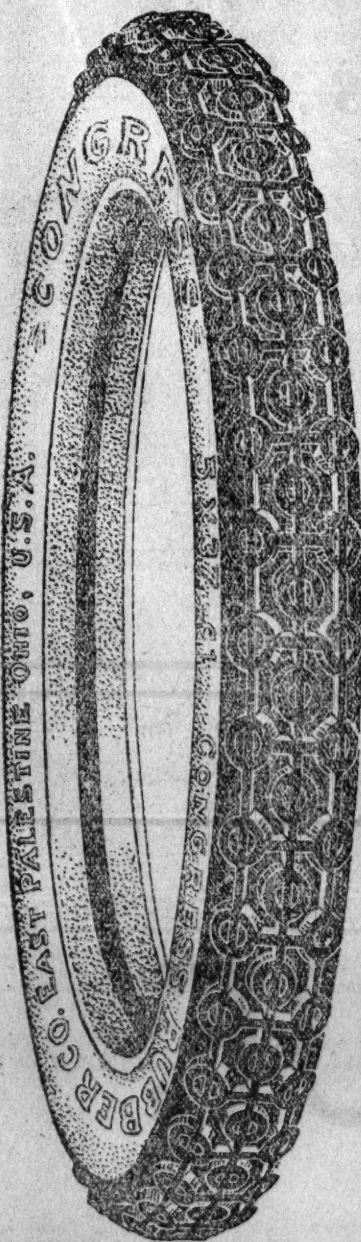
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Standard For Service To Owners Is Adopted

Manufacturers' Organisation Adopts a Policy Which
Will Have Important Influence in Solving One
of Industry's Problems

New York, October 8.—One of the most vexatious problems for manufacturers and owners has been that of service to owners. It has been the cause of much dissatisfaction among owners because salesmen with no definite standard before them have made promises, in order to consummate a sale, which could not be, or were not, kept. Dealers in an endeavor to satisfy owners have often lost more money in free service than they made in the sale of the car.

Standardisation has been one of the watchwords of the automobile manufacturers. The National Automobile Chamber of Commerce, which represents the manufacturers, has now brought this principle to bear on the service problem. A standard service policy has been adopted and forwarded to the manufacturers for approval. Some of these have already sent in their endorsement of the policy, and its general use by manufacturers is thought to be assured. The plan is that manufacturers who adopt the policy shall recommend, or obtain its use by their dealers, and that a framed copy be hung in the salesroom of each dealer, so that buyers will have before them a statement of just what will be given in the way of service.

The standard service policy is as follows:

The — Motor Car Company, through its dealers aims to give all purchasers of — cars uniformly fair, courteous, and businesslike treatment and to assist them in every reasonable way to keep their cars in good running condition.

The principles of this policy are:
First—To fulfill the obligations assumed under the manufacturer's warranty.

Second—To furnish repair parts as promptly as possible at our current prices.

Third—To maintain facilities for making repairs, adjustments, and do general overhauling in a prompt and competent manner at reasonable charges.

Fourth—To make inspections and adjustments, not necessitated by neglect or abuse, free of charge for one month following delivery of a new car to purchaser, and thereafter at our regular prices.

Fifth—To furnish printed instructions in the operation and care of our cars.

Sixth—Service to be rendered does not include furnishing repair parts or labor without charge, except as provided in the warranty and in the following specific clauses of this service policy:

Replacement of Defective Parts

(a) Within ninety (90) days after delivery of a new car to purchaser the — Company will furnish, free of charge at the factory, duplicate parts to replace any parts as covered by our warranty that are returned to the factory with shipping charges prepaid and which are determined by the company to have been defective in material or workmanship, or it will put such parts in condition as good as new without charge.

(b) Within ninety (90) days after delivery of a new car to the purchaser the dealer will install, free of labor charges, any parts that the factory furnishes free of cost or replace any parts determined by the factory to be defective, the purchaser to assume cost of parts and installation of same pending factory decision.

(c) The party returning the parts will be notified promptly of the decision of the factory regarding allowance of a claim for replacement or repair of parts returned.

Inspection and Adjustment

(d) Cars brought to service stations maintained by factory, branch, or dealer will be inspected and all

necessary adjustments will be made as in paragraphs (e) and (f.) without charge during the first month after delivery of a new car to purchaser, provided the car has not been tampered with nor injured by accident or neglect. After the first month adjustments will be made at the regular charges of the service station.

(e) Inspection includes examination and report of the condition of the car.

(f) Adjustment includes only such adjustments as inspection has found necessary to put the car in good operating condition.

(g) Every dealer is expected to give the same inspection and adjustment service on the cars made by this company without regard to the territory in which they were bought.

Repairs, Replacements, &c.

(h) All work not included inspection and necessary adjustment during the first month, or installation of replacements under the warranty, will be charged for at regular rates.

(i) When any charge work is to be done and the cost can be estimated in advance the owner, upon request, will be advised of the amount of the charges before the work is begun.

(j) When it is necessary, for the convenience of the owner, to render service at a distance from the service station the time spent by employees going to and from the job will be charged for at the regular rates of the station, together with all proper expenses of making the trip, cost of shipping parts, if any, and other necessary incidental expense.

Overtime Work

(k) Any overtime, holiday, or Sunday work done upon the request of the owner will be charged for at the regular overtime rate.

Instructions in Care and Operation

(l) Instructions in printed form regarding the care and operation of the car and its accessories, and proper method, or ordering and returning parts, will be given to the purchaser upon the delivery of the car.

(m) Personal instruction will be given in accordance with the agreement between dealer and customer at the time of purchase.

General

(n) For service and replacements on engine starters, batteries, magnets, generators, lamps, carburetors,

tires, rims, or other trade accessories given, or made by the dealer, shall be binding on the manufacturer of the car.

(p) To help the dealer carry out the intent of this service policy the owner is requested to furnish all information necessary to the prompt and proper filling of orders and issuing of credits and to observe the requirements regarding return of parts with claims for replacement. (Signed.)

The — MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

given, or made by the dealer, shall be binding on the manufacturer of the car.

(p) To help the dealer carry out the intent of this service policy the owner is requested to furnish all information necessary to the prompt and proper filling of orders and issuing of credits and to observe the requirements regarding return of parts with claims for replacement. (Signed.)

The — MOTOR CAR COMPANY.

Hard For Oldfield To Give Up Racing Game

Veteran American Racer Wants
To Quit But Speed Mania
Lures Him

Barney Oldfield's attempts to retire from automobile racing would be laughable were it not for the fact that Barney is really anxious to

retire. The speed demon is thoroughly rooted in him and he simply cannot give up the game in which he has been so prominent without serious consequences since the earliest days of the present century and in which he made a fortune. The entire life of Oldfield has been given up to competition, first as a cycle racing man and then in motor car racing. The desire to compete is so thoroughly rooted in him that he cannot stay retired for long.

★ Star Garage Co. ★

PHONE WEST 197

SEND US YOUR CARS FOR THE
WINTER OVERHAUL.

EXPERT ELECTRICAL REPAIRS
AND ADJUSTMENTS A SPECIALTY.
CHARGES REASONABLE.

125, Bubbling Well Road.

It is
IMPOSSIBLE
to obtain a
BETTER
or a
CHEAPER
MOTOR-CAR
INSURANCE POLICY

than that issued by

The Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.

Who have already paid over
150 claims to the entire satisfaction
of local car-owners

Prospectus from

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE

44, Kiangse Road. Tel. No. 54
AGENT

Excess Insurance Co., Ltd.,
Whose Assets Exceed £720,000.



Facts

GET the facts on the operating cost before you buy any automobile. Find out the truth before—not after. And don't be satisfied with a salesman's claims or hearsay. The price of gasoline is high; so is oil; and there is sure to be an increase in the cost of all tyres.

So, what you want is the car that will give you most miles per gallon of gasoline, per gallon of oil, and per set of tyres.

Here are the facts proved by the Maxwell stock touring car that recently set the world's Motor Non-Stop Record:

Maxwell World's Non-Stop Record Facts.

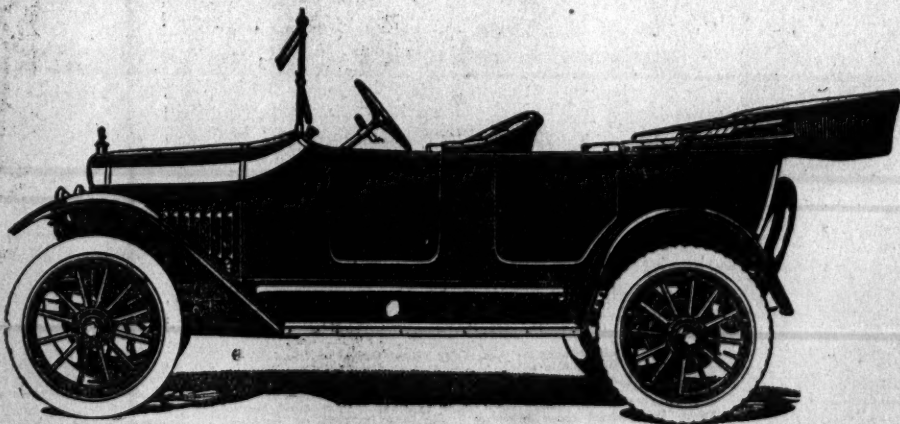
Miles without a motor stop.....	22,028
Average miles per day (44 days).....	500.6
Miles per gallon of gasoline.....	21.88
Miles per gallon of oil.....	400
Average miles per tyre.....	9,871

Remember that this was a Non-Stop Endurance Record—in order to prove that the Maxwell was exceedingly sturdy, reliable and trouble-proof. No attempt was made, nor could be made, to save gasoline, oil or tyres. So these figures merely indicate what would be possible under ordinary driving conditions.

5-Seater Touring-Car Tls. 1,600.

2-Seater Roadster Tls. 1,500.

6-Seater Town Car Tls. 2,000



THE EASTERN GARAGE

4, SOOCHOW ROAD.

TELEPHONE 1159.

DISTRIBUTORS FOR

Maxwell

TRIUMPH

The Trusty Triumph is a mount for all occasions. It is absolutely reliable as proved by its unparalleled success in the Great European War.

Triumph Cycle Co., Ltd.
Coventry, England.

Of all
Leading Dealers

Concerning Uncle George

By Hugo M. Bolton

"... And some have greatness thrust upon them," some clever fellow says. He is right; it was positively pushed on to Uncle George. The dear old boy came over on his periodical trip Home, forgetting sheep, and droughts, and other things Australasian. He came to straighten up, to remind himself that England was something more than a dim outline at the far end of the mail. Arriving as he did just before Phyll's wedding, and the governor being horribly gouty, what more natural than that Mistress Phyllis should prevail upon him to give her away—what more inevitable than that he should consent to perform this office?

"There's only one thing, my dear," said Uncle George; "my kit is a little out of date. Good enough for Burraamba, but—see? So I'll just run up to Saville Row and get rigged out. Don't you worry. I'll dress the part all right!"

"What about my beard? They're not worn now, of course, but I'd—well, I'd rather not shave, Phyllis. I left Home because Australia was to help my lungs; I've carried a beard ever since, and I—well, I shouldn't feel myself without it. You don't mind?"

Naturally Phyll said that if he so much as hinted any more about going to the shearer she would positively forbid him to attend the ceremony, much less give her away, and that was that. I believe, personally, that her readiness over this detail helped Uncle George decide what should be the first figure on his cheque, even if it did not add a nought at the tail-end, but anyhow Uncle George came down most handsomely.

Everything was all in order. I think the matter was rather concerned about Uncle George, and I know that I sort of expected him to give a cheery "Cooee!" or in some other fashion reveal the fact that he was a sheep man, with the "run" of runs throughout the length and breadth of the Commonwealth; but then George, was the governor's brother, after all, and they went to school and to the Varsity together, and for all that immense bush of untrimmed hair beneath his chin, Uncle George was quite a presentable kind of bird.

He stood all of six feet. His head was set just so. None of those painter or sculptor Johnnies could have improved the poise of it by a sixteenth of an inch, and with his big, leonine mass of hair topping his face, just a shade more grey than the waterfall of fungus beneath his well-tanned countenance, he looked the "heavy father" to the life.

This was my first wedding. That is, it was the first time one of the girls had got married. I was simply buzzing about, a part (and not much of a part at that) of the scenery, but I had a perfectly rotten time in the five minutes between our arrival at the church and the beginning of the drill. In fact, I wished myself well back in my dug-out, I assure you!

The turning-up of Uncle George was a bit of a relief, but it was evident to all who knew him (or the governor, which is the same thing) that he had encountered what writings-chaps call an "untoward incident." His face was a little flushed, and his blue-grey eyes were—well, star-shells weren't to be mentioned the same day. The old boy was simply frantic with rage, but he knew the form, naturally, and he positively beamed as he lined-up.

We got through the evolutions O.K., and on the way back to the house, after the usual fooling in the vestry (which made me wish that I'd got a beard), Uncle George told me his sad story.

"By Gad, youngster, it's a mercy I'm a free man," he began, as he lit a cigar. "I've never been nearer to murder than this morning. Never in my life, by Jove!"

Not unnaturally, I begged for details.

"Well, you know that I was staying at the R.A.C., thanks to your dad's nomination? I dressed this morning, walked out of my room, and proceeded downstairs. The first page I met stared at me. The second one grinned. The third chuckled.

"When I got below stairs, the hall-porter was visibly affected, as the newspaper men say.

"I got to the door and called a cab. The driver said, 'Mornin', Mr. D.' I said, 'D. be damned!' But I let it go at that, thinking he mistook me for one of his regular patrons.

"As we approached the rank in Pall Mall he sounded his horn with unnecessary persistence, and every confounded taxi-man on the rank turned to look at us, and cheered—actually cheered, Sir!"

"From Pall Mall to the church was a nightmare of cheers and laughter, and when we got stopped

by a traffic-block in one of the Circus-places a 'bus-driver went mad, too!

"I knew I was turned-out pretty well, but—Good Gad, Sir! have they never seen a man in correct morning kit before? The beastly cab man had a puncture about ten minutes' walk from the church, and I gathered that my best way was through the Park.

"Believe me or not, my dear boy, I might have been a Merry Andrew. Those who did not stare at me turned their heads aside, obviously to conceal their mirth. Those who gazed casually at me varied their behavior from a well-bred smile to a vulgar guffaw. I looked myself up and down, but everything was—well, quite in order.

"Now, I ask you, Ned, what the blue blazes is there in me to laugh at? Have they never seen a man dressed before? My morning coat, my trousers, my grey top hat, my cane, gloves, shoes, spats, eyeglass—what the dickens is there to amuse them?"

We had arrived home, and we got out of the car. Uncle George drew himself up and stood for a moment while I gave instructions to the chauffeur.

Then I saw the point—sticking out several feet. It was rough on the old boy, but there was no getting away from the fact that as he stood alongside the car, his weight resting principally upon one foot, from the crown of his white-grey topper to the soles of his well-cut shoes, to the ferrule of his priceless gold-knobby Malacca, he might have stepped either out of a drawing by the ever-lamented George Du Maurier—or a Dunlop advertisement!

But how was I to put it to him? His eyes were still much too bright for a casual, careless explanation. His gorgeous beard, run riot in its lush luxuriance, yet trimmed metriculously as to its edges, well free of his mouth, and the moustache above it so clear of his upper lip as to enable him comfortably to take the thickest of soup without enlisting the aid of curtain-fire from an orchestra—his gorgeous beard, I say, was the culminating touch.

"My dear Uncle George," I said, "do you ever see the newspapers?" "Certainly. And I've been particularly careful to see 'em all since I got off the boat, because we don't get too many of them in Australia, by any means."

"Well, haven't you seen Dunlop? The tire man, I mean? Haven't you seen his coat, his trousers, his hat, stick, gloves, shoes, spats, eyeglass, and so on?" Uncle George did not look pleased.

"He's very nicely groomed," I hastened to add. "But in addition

to the things I have mentioned he—well, he's rather a well-built sort of chap, you know, and he carries a big beard, and . . . the long and short of it, Uncle George, is that they've mistaken you for Dunlop!"

"Humph! I suppose it's no use writing to the Dunlop people?"

"Don't know, nunky, I'm sure. But—"

"But what, Sir? Oh, I see. Better Dunlop than Von Tirpitz, who also abjures the shaving-iron, hey? Well, I don't mind being mistaken for somebody identified with something that is the first, the best, the biggest thing of its line, and, into the bargain, unquestionably British. Dashed hard on one's modesty, but still—Dunlops are the best tires, aren't they, Ned?"

"My dear uncle. Look at the reception you've had!"

Chandler Makes Big Additions To Plant

Coincident with the announcement by the Chandler Motor Car Company that it will continue the present model Chandler car throughout the coming year comes the announcement that it has let contracts for the erection of another four-story addition to its plant at Cleveland.

The new buildings, four stories in height, will be 500 feet long by 150 feet wide. The new buildings will house the final assembly and the trim and paint departments. The new addition will materially increase the Chandler production for next year, which will in all probability reach 30,000 cars during the twelve months period.

ROAD BUILDING CALLS FOR HIGHEST SKILL

Traffic Problems Must Be Solved Only By Trained Men

Road building is developing a new science that calls for the highest engineering skill, says Roy D. Chapin, Chairman of the Good Roads Committee of the American National Automobile Chamber of Commerce. The advent of the automobile and motor truck has brought new problems that must be studied and solved.

In Massachusetts 82½ per cent. of all traffic on the State highway system last year was motor driven.

In New York City automobiles, motor trucks and motor busses constitute nearly seven-tenths of all wheeled traffic, exclusive of street cars and motorcycles. Similar conditions will soon prevail in all parts of the country.

Rapidly changing traffic condi-

tions demand the services of technically trained men who are not only qualified civil engineers, but who have made a study of road economics and the wearing qualities and cost of construction and maintenance of different kinds of pavements, because the proper administration of road affairs is more essential than the highest degree of engineering skill.

Too often faulty road conditions are due to too small appropriations in the endeavor to make a cheap surface endure under heavy traffic. Where traffic of any consequence exists the cheapest road to build is usually the most expensive in the end. Efficient highway engineers will save taxpayers millions of dollars in years to come by the selection of proper materials and high-class construction work.

Some of the States and cities require candidates for appointment to the highways departments to pass a civil service examination, thus removing the offices from political influence. This is greatly to be desired. Men who have shown good administrative ability should be continued in office. In the communities where this policy has been followed there is general satisfaction with road and street conditions.

AUTO AN ECONOMY AS COMPARED WITH EXPENSE OF HORSES

Animal And Carriage Cost Was More Than \$2 Per Day

"When we kept a horse and outfit," says George Anderson, a farmer, who owns a motor car, "the first cost of which exceeded the cost of our car, the expense of maintenance of the horse outfit was more than \$2 a day right here on the farm. The horse had to be fed three times a day. It had to be groomed and exercised every day, whether we wanted to use it or not. Trips to the blacksmith shop were frequent. Expense was never-ending. Added to this was our sympathy for the poor horse in very hot and very cold weather. Thought of our own comfort finally led us to purchase a Hudson Super-Six.

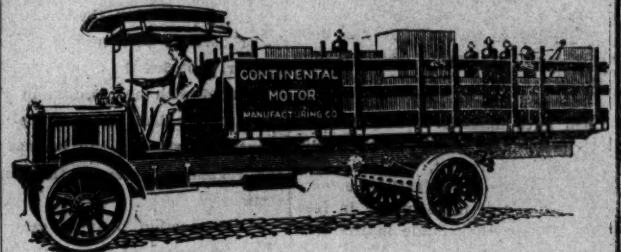
"Immediately our eyes were opened to the greater economy of the motor driven vehicle. It did not have to be exercised. It costs nothing when not in use. The upkeep was far less for a vastly greater amount of work than that of the horse. The car was always ready to go anywhere

at any time and get us back home again, regardless of distance, at fine speed. Where formerly a 20-mile drive was a hardship for the horse and ourselves, our Super-Six makes easy work of 100 miles, or even 200 miles, in a day. And we ride in perfect comfort.

"When we see our neighboring milkmen, butchers, fishermen and farmer friends speeding about on their trading errands in motor cars,

doing their work quickly and covering much greater territory in less time and with less effort and expense than ever was possible with horses, we congratulate ourselves on buying our trusty automobile. We wish we had realized its value long before we gave up our horse. We cannot look on the modern, practical, useful, reasonably priced automobile as a luxury. It has become the farmer's necessity for work and pleasure. Every farmer should own one."

FEDERAL LORRIES



The Choice of Experts

Federal Lorries have been selected by the leading pleasure car manufacturers as the best commercial motor vehicle manufactured. Practically every large automobile company operates a Federal.

Behind the Federal is an organization with a successful record of many years standing. This excellent reputation was taken into consideration by these factories when they bought Federals. This is a point that everyone should consider when buying motor vehicles.

Federal Lorries are easy and economical to operate. They are all equipped with the efficient Worm Drive and are made in three sizes—1½ ton, 2 ton, and 3½ ton.

FEDERAL MOTOR TRUCK COMPANY

A Company of great financial strength and stability.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN
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Export Department
18 Broadway, New York City, U. S. A.
Cable Address: Lockwood, New York

Awarded the Only Gold Medal at the Panama-Pacific Exposition

Insure Your Motor-Car



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Java Sea and Fire Insurance Company

8b Kiukiang Road: Tel. 70

LIBERAL CONDITIONS AND MODERATE RATES

DUNLOP TYRE REPAIRS

Trade Mark



Our Repair Department was established, and is carried on under expert foreign supervision, not as a profitable or even an expense-paying proposition, but for the sole benefit and convenience of our clients. Our charges are calculated on this basis. A comparison with others' charges will convince you of this. The workmanship is unquestionable.

DUNLOP

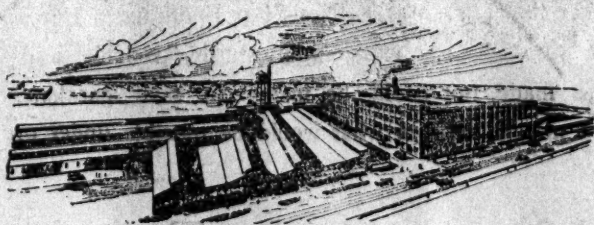
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Founders of the Pneumatic Tyre Industry throughout the World.

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Cables: Pneumatic.



Hupmobile Detroit Factory Over 500,000 square feet of floor space.

They Win Who Have the Right Thought at Heart

This is true of automobile manufacturers as well as of nations.

Because it had the purpose always to give buyers of Hupmobiles the largest value for their money, the Hup Motor Car Corporation has made and sold four models in 8 years and has not one failure to record.

Since the Model "20" which circled the globe in 1909, Hupmobile qualities have been world-wide standards of excellence, 50% of the Hupmobiles sold every year are sold to former Hupmobile owners.

This faith in Hupmobiles goodness we think is a tribute to our honesty of purpose.

Brief Hupmobile Specifications

Hupmobile Models: 5-seater, 7-seater, 2-seater, sedan, and 5-seater and 2-seater with detachable winter tops. Motor: Four-cylinder, 95 cu in. bore, 140 mm stroke, 13½" x 5½". Transmission: Three forward speeds and reverse; multiple disc clutch. Rear Axle: Leading type, spiral bevel gear, Cam shaft and crank shaft bearings bronze shell, ball-bearing. Long wheel base (119" on 2 and 5-seater, 134" on 7-seater). Tires 880 x 120 mm on 34" x 4" on 2 and 5-seater, 920 x 120 mm on 35" x 4½" on 7-seater. Electric starting and lighting; ventilating, rain vision screen; one-man hood; quick-acting side curtains; door curtain carriers; deep upholstery; speedometer; robe rail, foot rail and carpet in tonneau; non-skid tyres on rear; five demountable rims; tyre carrier, pump, jack and full set of tools. Magneto ignition, wire wheels, special colored khaki hood and seat covers at small additional cost over list price of car.

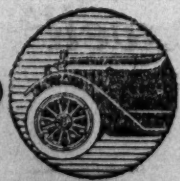
Hupp Motor Car Corporation
Detroit, Michigan, U. S. A.

Dealers for all China, except Peking Province

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2a Jinkoo Road, Shanghai

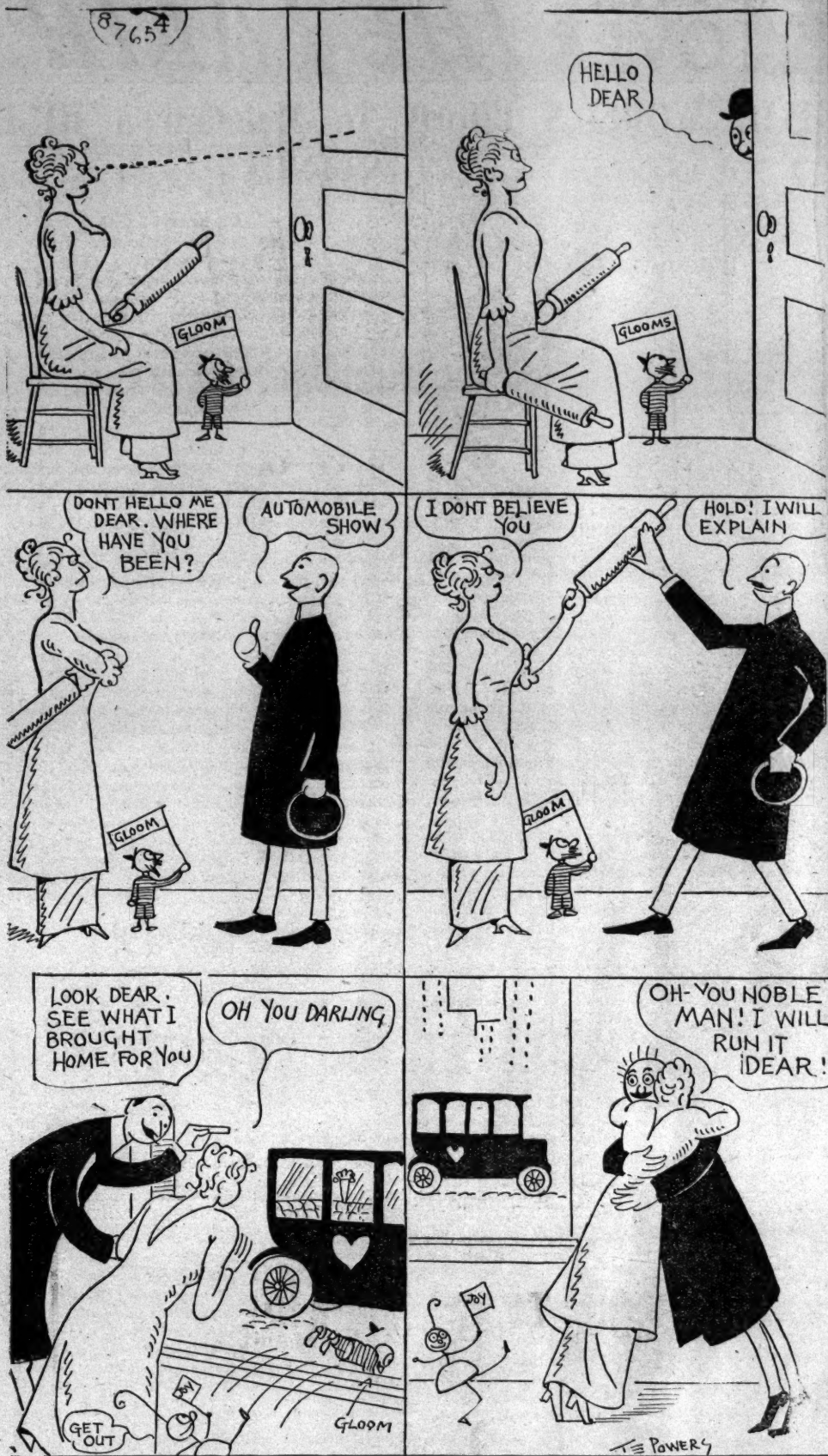
DISTRIBUTORS

Hupmobile



This Is Merely a Suggestion

By Tom Powers



SAVE AUTO PAINT WITH EARLY CARE

Rout Dust And Dirt At All Times To Keep Car Body Like New

In spite of the thousands of ill-kept motor cars that may be seen daily on the streets and country roads, there is no good reason why a car should not retain for a long time the spick and span appearance that it bears when it leaves the showroom. Neglected dirt is, of course, the destroyer of fine paint and varnish, and for that matter, of fine machinery, if it is allowed to work its way in. Constant vigilance is necessary from the start.

The worst enemy of fine paint is the tar-like substance thrown or drawn up from suburban and country roads. This sticks like glue and will inevitably spoil the appearance of the car if allowed to remain.

There are two ways of removing dust and mud. One, the commoner method, is to use water. The other, which is newer and probably better, is to spray the dirty surface with a special preparation which softens the accumulations of dirt and is then wiped off with cheesecloth, taking the dirt with it.

If you use water, be sure to use it plentifully, especially when your car is caked with mud. Any attempt to remove mud before it is thoroughly saturated will damage the finish of your car. Take your hose and start at the bottom, working up. In this way you clean the running gear—usually the muddiest parts—first, and by working up you will avoid splashing muddy water on an already cleaned body.

Working with water, you will need a good sponge. Keep your sponge well saturated with clean water. You can easily do this by having a hose in your left hand, playing a

gentle, stream on the sponge all the time. Start sponging from the top downward, working along to the mudguards. When all the mud or radiator and then going over the dust is removed give your car a second quick rinse over with the hose, and, if possible, a new sponge. It is important that you do not allow the water to dry off naturally on the bodywork. If you let this happen your car will soon begin to look like a leopard. As soon as you have finished washing take a piece of chamois and, starting at the highest point, following the path of the sponge, dry up all the moisture on the panels. If your engine is hot when you begin the drying process, start with the hood to prevent the heat from drying it.

Advocates of the spray system of cleaning motor cars claim that by its use the dangers resulting from a wholesale deluge of water are avoided and that their liquid preparations act as a preservative of the varnish and enamel which water does not. The spray method is a great deal more convenient and simple. All you have to do is to spray the car thoroughly and then wipe it with cheesecloth.

For all mechanical parts of the car garage men and chauffeurs are now using almost universally a kerosene or gasoline blower in place of the old impracticable cloth. Brass and nickel fittings, which are supposed to be decorative, but which are usually far from it by reason of neglect, should be polished regularly with chamois and one of the many preparations now on the market. You should remember, in applying these preparations, that they are intended for metal only—and that they are liable to injure varnish and woodwork.

The upholstery of your car should be brushed daily with a good stiff whiskbroom, and when feasible a vacuum cleaner should be run over it and down into the cushions, which have a way of absorbing quantities of dust.

SEES IMMEDIATE USE OF KEROSENE AS FUEL

Automobile Magazine Believes Days of Gasoline As Motor Combustible Numbered

The widespread efforts to perfect devices which will make the use of kerosene as automobile fuel practicable are responsible for the following editorial in The Automobile:

"The stimulus given to the use of kerosene in internal combustion engines on both sides of the Atlantic simultaneously cannot fail to have a great effect on the automobile industry. The rising price of gasoline in America has made it almost impossible to operate a tractor on the lighter fuel; many trucks are now running on kerosene, and devices are appearing which will function well in passenger car service.

"In England government control of gasoline has almost shut off supply from passenger car users and has restricted the commercial vehicle supply greatly, so that a man must burn kerosene in his engine or allow his machine to lie idle. The inventive genius of two great engineering nations is thus concentrated on the one problem.

"It is not an easy problem in many ways, but it is no harder than many others that have been solved, and there is reason to feel confident that the days of gasoline as the commonest automobile fuel. So many inventors are so near the kerosene carburetor that will do everything that can be done with gasoline that perfection cannot be far off. A little merging of patent interests, a little give and take between the inventors and a little really sympathetic interest on the part of motor car manufacturers are needed. Given these three things and the problem is solved.

"If the matter is not tackled promptly and squarely the European industries will steal another march on the American trade."

SCRIPPS-BOOTH CONCERN REORGANISES IN N. Y.

Merger Will Facilitate Extension Of Business With More Production

Incorporating under the laws of New York State, the Scripps-Booth Corporation consolidates with the Scripps-Booth Company and Sterling

Motor Company, each of which has been engaged in the manufacture of motor cars in Detroit. The new corporation's capitalisation comprises 70,000 shares of no par value, of which 25,000 will be placed on the market at a price of \$50 a share. The company is to have no bonds or floating indebtedness.

The merger is expected to facilitate extension of business. It is estimated that two plants will turn out 12,000 cars in 1917.

INDIAN Motor-Cycles:

A shipment of "FEATHERWEIGHTS" will arrive this week.

SOLE AGENTS AND DISTRIBUTORS

for Shanghai and Yangtze Valley,

THE EASTERN GARAGE.

Telephone 1159.

4, Soochow Road.

AUTO CLUB IN PERU

Car owners in Lima, Peru, recently organized an automobile club. A main purpose of the club is to obtain better motoring conditions in Peru. The streets of Lima, says a consular report, are narrow and rough and

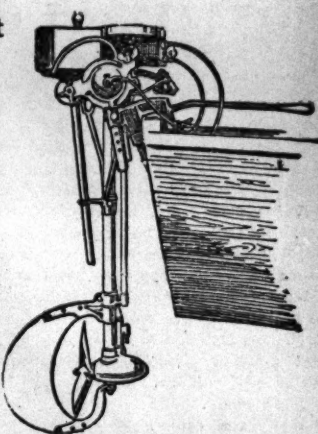
the surrounding country is practically without roads. As an object lesson one of the club's members has offered to build a motor highway 100 feet in width through his extensive estates. This would supply a road from Lima to the sea at Magdalena.

NEW MODEL ARCHIMEDES Portable Boat Motor 2 and 5 H.P.

THE ONLY PORTABLE 2-CYLINDER MOTOR ON THE MARKET

For Business, Sport and Recreation

May readily be attached to any round or flat bottom rowboat, no matter whether the stern be pointed or squarecut. It is indisputably easier to manipulate than a one-cylinder motor. It is easier to start, more powerful, and more reliable.



Simple, Strong, Durable, Reliable

Can be attached in two minutes; Automatic Lubrication; Magneto attachment to fly-wheel; solid brass rudder.

Wm. Katz & Co.,

1a, Jinkee Road

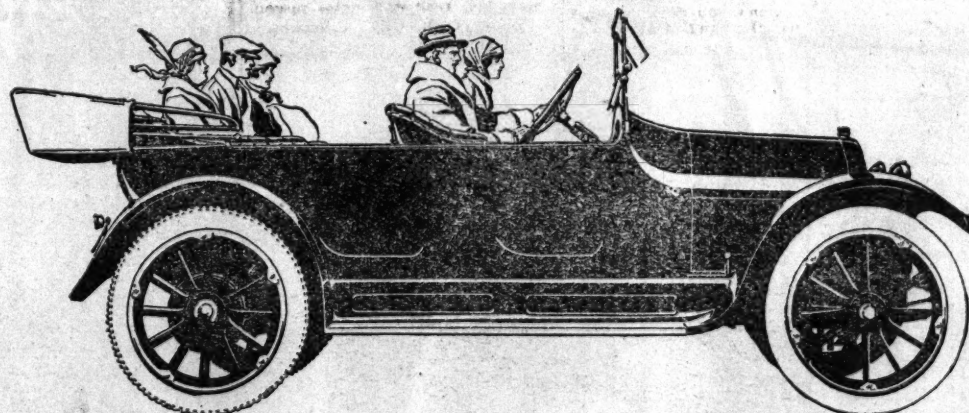
SOLE AGENTS IN CHINA

Demonstrations Given

Model 75



Model 75 Touring Car Tls. 1,550 Roadster , 1,500



This Car is Complete — and Look at the Price

Think of the advantages—the benefits—the pleasures you and your family could have with such a car.

And now you do not have to pay a high price.

This Overland meets your every need, and is a car anyone would be proud to own.

Yet it is light in weight and most economical in upkeep cost.

It weighs only 2160 pounds. That means a substantial saving on tyres and in general upkeep.

In addition, the highly efficient engine of the long stroke type is designed especially to give you the greatest possible saving in fuel.

Thus lightness and economy are added to all the other desirable motor car comforts.

You get an absolutely complete car—a finished production in every respect. There are electric lights, electric engine starter—the new, easy-riding cantilever rear springs—every advantage and convenience, built into a light, thoroughly usable car.

Beyond any doubt, you need a car. And this new Overland is just the one to satisfy your requirements. We will gladly demonstrate it for you.

Complete Catalogues on Request from

THE CENTRAL GARAGE Co., Ltd.

2a Jinkee Road.

Shanghai and Hankow

'Phone (3 lines) 3809

The Willys-Overland Company, Toledo, Ohio, U. S. A.

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NEW DISCOVERIES



ALL OVER THE EARTH

How BEAST, BUG and BIRD PUNISH CRIMINALS

Interesting Discoveries About the ANIMAL WORLD'S Efforts To Maintain a HIGH STANDARD OF MORALITY

At first thought it perhaps seems out of place to speak of morality and crime in connection with animals, yet one of the most interesting fields of study is along this line. And one does not have to pursue the subject very far before he realizes that there are among animals definite standards of conduct; that those who go wrong are swiftly and surely punished, and that the animal criminal has even less chance of "getting by" than has the human.

Many of the crimes which are common among men are prevalent to greater or less degree in the animal world. For instance, cannibalism is by no means rare among animals. Wolf eats wolf and sometimes dog does eat dog, although usually only in cases of extreme necessity.

Rabbits and cats, however, have been known to eat their offspring even when food was to be obtained. Rats are nearly always cannibals under stress of circumstances. Young crocodiles are often swallowed by their mothers and angry ants devour those they kill in battle.

Assault and battery is another crime more or less common among criminals and is often caused by nothing else apparently than antipathy for one another. It is a curious fact that among animals as among men some of the worst offences are committed for love.

Stealing is by no means rare among the furred and feathered creation, and many animals apparently band together for no other reason than criminal purposes.

Baboons always steal in bands. When they wish to rob an orchard, they do it in a very systematic manner. A sentinel is posted to warn of danger. The other baboons then line up like a bucket brigade, one or two of the members scale the trees, and the fruit is passed along from one to the other, until the last one gets it, when he puts it in a safe place.

Bees, while noted as workers, sometimes have lazy spells when they indulge in thieving. There are instances where whole colonies have attacked a hive, assaulted the sentinels and inmates and sacked the

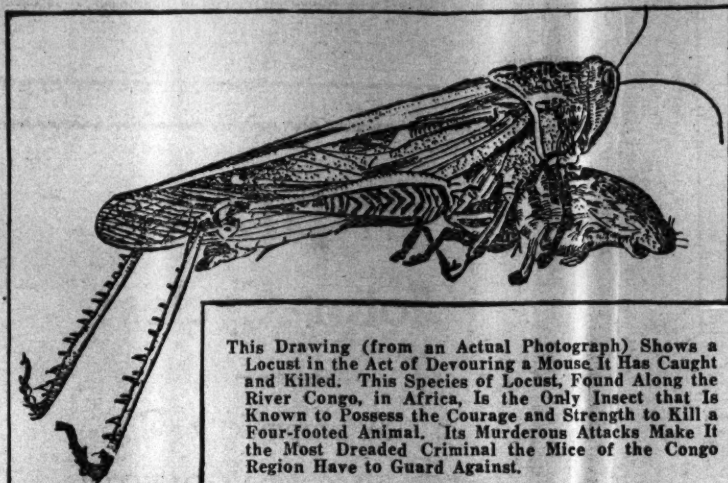
establishment. Bees that do this repeatedly usually end by becoming habitual criminals.

Although less common than other crimes, intoxication is not unknown among animals. Like men, they may be stimulated by alcohol to commit various crimes. Ants, stupefied by chloroform, become paralyzed with the exception of their jaws, which they use with great freedom and disastrous effect upon all who venture near.

Goats in Abyssinia are said to become drunk on the coffee bean and then fight each other desperately. Cows may be made dangerously mad on a mixture of hemp seed and opium, while dogs, horses and other animals have been given a confirmed taste of alcohol.

The punishment that animals mete out to their criminals and the court and legal proceedings connected with it furnish an interesting field of study. While there is a recognized form of trial it suggests the methods of Judge Lynch rather than our trial by jury. In the animal world the accusers take the law into their own hands and act as prosecutor, jury, judge and executioner combined.

An interesting example of an animal trial is furnished by an observer. A little dog had, for no apparent reason, been mistreated by a larger bulldog. At once the little fellow scoured the neighborhood and collected all the bones he could find, burying them in the



This Drawing (from an Actual Photograph) Shows a Locust in the Act of Devouring a Mouse It Has Caught and Killed. This Species of Locust, Found Along the River Congo, in Africa, Is the Only Insect that Is Known to Possess the Courage and Strength to Kill a Four-footed Animal. Its Murderous Attacks Make It the Most Dreaded Criminal the Mice of the Congo Region Have to Guard Against.

the cellar of a house. When he had succeeded in securing a sufficient number he issued invitations to all the canines in the neighborhood, the bulldog alone excepted.

The guests came from all directions, the halt, the lame and the hungry. When justice had been done to the banquet the host arose and made an eloquent after-dinner speech, in which he laid before the assembled company his case. They heard him through, then declared the offending and absent bulldog to be guilty and at once proceeded in a body to carry out the sentence of chastisement.

Some of the most interesting cases of animal justice are found among the birds, and many tales are told of these trials by uninvited and unsuspected human guests. It is said that a stork, whose morals were sadly out of repair once appropriated to himself the companion of a neighbor. The injured lady, with great dispatch, called together the storks of the district and held her abductor before this tribunal. He was found guilty and sentenced, and the court immediately turning executioner fell upon him and tore him to pieces.

The most frequent trials are held among the crows, who are evidently hardened criminals. When a crime has been committed the entire community may meet on a hill or in a field with the accused in the centre. The charges are presented by a general clamor. The prisoner, if acquitted, flies away amiably with his jury; but if guilty they fall upon him and kill him.

A similar scene, quite common among rooks, is described by an English ornithologist. The culprit,



Head of the Five-horned Rhinoceros Beetle Whose Ferocious Appearance Aids It in the Commission of All Sorts of Crimes Against Other Insects.

brave and jaunty, stood surrounded by forty or fifty of his indignant mates. As the trial progressed the accused little by little lost his jaunty air and hung his head in humiliation. When the sentence had been pronounced the court at once fell to and pecked him to death.

It is quite common in early Spring for young and inexperienced sparrows to steal twigs and other building material from the nests of their elders. If this theft is detected, as it usually is, a posse promptly visits the offender's nest and scatters it to the four winds, soundly thrashing the occupant in the bargain.

A story is told of a sparrow who had stolen the nest of a martin, and was making himself comfortable in it. The angry owner summoned all his friends and immediately they came, several hundred strong, but the intruder held them at bay for some time by pecking all who came near enough to the opening. Finally the avengers withdrew and held a consultation. In a few moments they returned, each with a mouthful of mud, and proceeded to plaster up the hole, walling the occupant up alive in his tomb.

Another sparrow, so it is reported, once entered a

swallow's nest and began pitching the young birds out. Three members of the strong-bill squad soon arrived and pounced upon the intruder. After a short struggle they threw him out. He dropped about a foot, then brought up with a jerk and hung suspended, kicking feebly until he died. A horsehair, doubtless, by accident, had become wound around his neck and punishment was swift and terrible.

There is evidently some form of building restriction among the birds, for constructing a house without a permit is a punishable offense. A young and ambitious rook sometimes hastens ahead of the others and builds his nest without the permission of the colony. When the house is done the "building inspectors" gather and investigate.

If there are sufficient exonerating circumstances the verdict is "not guilty" and the offender is warned that it must never happen again. If, on the other hand, the inspectors condemn the nest, the builder is sentenced to ostracism for the breeding season, a severe punishment indeed for such a social bird as the rook. With bird trials, as with human court proceedings, circumstantial evidence plays an important part, and it is not surprising that many innocent birds are made to suffer for crimes which they did not commit.

The story is told that a French surgeon, wishing to procure a stork, but being unable to do so, stole some eggs from a nest and substituted hen's eggs. The innocent female hatched them out, but the male, angry at the strange appearance of his offspring, went away. Three or four days later he reappeared, accompanied by several others, who formed a circle about him while he argued his case. The jury without retiring brought in a verdict of "guilty" and the poor, innocent mother was executed.

While there are evidently a large number of crimes to which the death penalty is attached, death is not always inflicted, for the birds, some of them, at least, recognize different degrees of guilt and vary the punishment accordingly.

How LONG-LIVED PRESIDENTS Are

NO President of the United States has ever been accused, even by his bitterest enemies, of having what is popularly known as a "soft snap." His job is admittedly one of the most difficult within the gift of mankind, and the man who holds it and lives to complete his term of office must be strong enough to bear the most severe mental and physical strain.

But with all the difficulties the Presidency offers it is remarkable to see how long-lived most of the men who have held it have been.

The average age of twenty-four Presidents at death was sixty-nine years, and this average would have been raised considerably had not Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley been assassinated at the comparatively early ages of fifty-six, forty-nine and fifty-eight years respectively.

This would seem to indicate one of two things—either the job of President is not nearly so difficult as we have always thought or else the men who have held it have been exceptionally well fitted to withstand the stress and responsibility of national leadership.

A writer in the *Lancet*, the great English medical journal, thinks the longevity of our Presidents very remarkable. John Adams died at the age of ninety, Madison at the age of eighty-five, Jefferson at the age of eighty-three, and John Quincy Adams at the age of eighty. Garfield was the youngest of the twenty-four dead Presidents, he having been only forty-nine years old when the assassin's bullet struck him down.

In studying the causes of death

we find, with the exception of the three assassinations, none that might not equally well have overtaken a man of that age who had not spent several years of his life in the White House. The following causes of death are those popularly accepted:

Washington, pneumonia (more correct accounts state edematous affection of the windpipe or membranous croup); J. Adams, debility; Jefferson, chronic intestinal trouble; Madison, debility; Monroe, debility; J. Q. Adams, paralysis; Jackson, consumption and dropsy; Van Buren, asthmatic catarrh; Harrison, bilious pleurisy; Tyler, bilious attack (with bronchitis); Polk, chronic intestinal trouble; Taylor, cholera morbus and typhoid fever; Fillmore, debility; Pierce, dropsy and inflammation of stomach; Buchanan, rheumatic gout; Lincoln, assassination; Johnson, paralysis; Grant, cancer of the tongue and throat; Hayes, paralysis of the heart; Garfield, assassination; Arthur, Bright's disease, paralysis and apoplexy; Cleveland, debility; B. Harrison, pneumonia; McKinley, assassination.

ONE TROUBLE That Your EYES CAN'T ESCAPE

ALTHOUGH

there are

many men

and women who

preserve what is

considered fairly

good eyesight until

an advanced

age, it is surprising

how few pairs of

eyes there are

that are anywhere

near perfect at

any period of

life. An oculist

will tell you that

it is an extremely

rare thing to find

a pair of eyes

that are perfectly

normal in

every particular.

No matter how

near perfection

our eyes may natu-

rally be, or how

good care we may

take of them,

there is one de-

fect that is bound

to overtake them

sooner or later if

we only live long

enough. This is

"old sight," known to medical

science as presbyopia.

This defect may not be manifest

and the individual may be quite

unconscious of it, but nevertheless

no human eye, after about the age

of forty-five, escapes it. It is a

change that naturally comes with

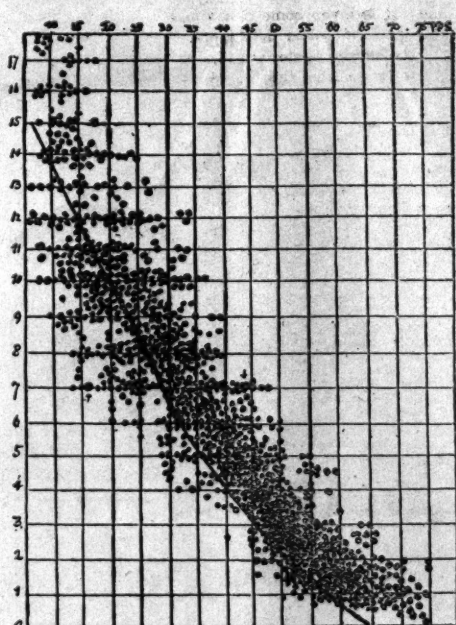


Diagram Showing the Frequency of What Is Known as "Old Sight" at Various Ages. No Matter How Strong a Person's Eyes May Naturally Be, or How Good Care He May Take of Them, This Defect of Sight Is One He Cannot Escape If He Lives Long Enough, and He May Begin to Suffer from It in Early Childhood.

age and is no more a disease than gray hair.

To understand just what old sight is we must remember that at the beginning of life the eye's crystalline lens is nothing more than a little bag of semi-fluid jelly. By making the lens bigger we can

focus our gaze on objects near at hand. This is done by the ciliary muscle and chiefly by that portion of the muscle which surrounds the lens and acts like a sphincter.

According to the best accepted theory this accommodation is produced by a squeezing of the lens by the circular portion of the ciliary muscle which results in the lens bulging in the centre. The aberration which this bulging would cause at the margin of the lens is masked by the contraction of the pupil, which always accompanies normal accommodation. Thus the eye's power to accommodate itself to different ranges of vision depends rather on "squeezeability" of the lens than on the power of the muscle.

Now this squeezeability of the lens becomes less and less as the tissue forming the lens becomes firmer and then we have what we call old sight or presbyopia. The average person of forty-five years shows an accommodative power only about 20 per cent as high as when he was a child.

The accompanying diagram gives the results of a study of twelve hundred pairs of eyes of various ages and shows how the eye's power of accommodation grows less and less as we grow older. By the time the average person has reached the age of forty-five years his accommodation has decreased to such an extent that he has what oculists term presbyopia. If a person has more accommodative power than the average it means that he is younger than his years; and if less, older.

Among the diseases which cause people to be attacked with "old sight" before their time are intestinal disturbances, eye strain and severe nervous strains, such as worry, anxiety, sorrow and overwork.

SCIENCE NOW KNOWS—

Mosquitoes Don't Like Yellow.

PEOPLE who wish to avoid the bite of the mosquito should wear yellow. Of all colors the mosquito is most partial to red, especially deep blood-red, although the fact has nothing to do with its fondness for blood. For yellow it shows the deepest aversion and shuns it on all occasions. It is said that the seeing power of the mosquito is so keen that it is susceptible to color even in the ordinary darkness of night; hence nightdresses or bed coverings of a yellow color will aid in keeping mosquitoes at a respectful distance.

Where Thunderstorms Are Fewest.

THUNDERSTORMS are most frequent in Florida and northern New Mexico. The Weather Bureau station having the highest record for a period of ten years is Tampa, Fla., with 944 thunderstorms in ten years, or nearly a hundred a year. The other Florida stations had more than 800. In the New Mexico center of high thunderstorm frequency Santa Fe is credited with 732 thunderstorms in ten years. The fewest storms are recorded on the Pacific Coast, especially in California and Washington. The record for fewest thunderstorms is held by San Francisco, with only eight in ten years.

Shock-Proof Shoes.

A MANUFACTURER has recently placed on the market a line of shoes for electrical workers which are made to withstand potentials up to 20,000 volts without harm to the wearer. The shoes contain no cement, and have no seams, but are vulcanized into a solid piece under high pressure in aluminium moulds. A novel feature of the shoe is that the soles are white, and under the white surface is a layer of red rubber. When the sole has worn down to a point where the red is exposed, it is a sign to the wearer that a new half-sole should be immediately secured in place.

YOU MIGHT TRY—

To Boil Cracked Eggs.

AN egg that is cracked can be boiled by enclosing it in a piece of soft paper.

To Pick Up Broken Glass.

EVEN the smallest pieces of broken glass can be easily picked up with a bit of wet absorbent cotton, which can then be destroyed by burning.

To Clean Windows.

WASH the glass with water to which a little ammonia has been added and polish with a camellia which has been dipped in water and wrung as dry as possible.

For Greasy Woodwork.

PAINT or woodwork that has become greasy should be cleaned with a cloth dipped in turpentine. Then wipe with a cloth dipped in water to which a little kerosene has been added.

For Insomnia.

A HEAVING bowl of bread and milk seasoned with salt and taken just before retiring is recommended by a famous English physician as a sure cure for the worst case of insomnia.

To Clean White Enameled Furniture.

REMOVE all dirty marks with a flannel dipped in wood alcohol. Then wash at once with tepid water to which has been added a little fine oatmeal. Never use soap or soda.

Making White Curtains Ecrú.

FIRST soak the curtains over night in cold water to remove all dust. In the morning wash in the usual way and rinse thoroughly to remove all the soap. Then put in boiler with a tan stocking. Remove when the right color is reached.

Why So Many STOCK BROKERS "GO BROKE" MENTALLY

THE conditions which have dominated Wall Street for some time past conspire to make it, more than ever, a predisposing cause of neurasthenia.

It is not so much the speculators with large financial interests at stake who feel the stress of the life and whose nerves are racked as they watch the upward or downward rush of the securities in which they are interested and see their fortunes increase or melt away as prices go up or go down. It is rather the men who work in connection with the stock exchange—the brokers and their clerks who have been subjected to the unceasing strain of exceptionally busy days, and a volume of business that has increased three hundred per cent over that of a few months ago,

The general public has but a vague idea of what a "million share day" means to the brokerage houses in the way of rush and nervous pressure, but a large number of physicians have been gaining a significant insight into its meaning through the cases which have been coming into their hands for treatment. All of these show marked symptoms of real neurasthenia.

The characteristic tight band around the forehead, the irritable nervous system, the unstable vasomotor mechanism, the utter weariness combined with the disordered memory and the disordered digestion, the flabbiness of hitherto firm muscles and the abnormal excretion of phosphates, all point to the correctness of the diagnosis.

When one considers the conditions under

which work has been done in the brokerage houses of late, it is easy to account for what might almost be regarded as an epidemic of neurasthenia, says a writer in *American Medicine*.

As Polonius so succinctly phrases it "Each effect defective comes from cause," and any physician, intimately acquainted with Wall Street life, arguing from cause to effect might easily have foretold what was going to happen.

In the rush of the day's work, the clerks have had no time to go out and get a satisfactory lunch. It is a case of a sandwich and a cup of tea or coffee, taken at their desks, while doing their work. Their employers have been no better off, for a large number of brokers on the floor of the ex-

change have been constrained to content themselves with a sandwich while standing in the crowd waiting to execute any orders that may be sent to them from their office.

That their action is no counsel of perfection or of over-zealousness is manifested by the experience of one broker on a very busy day. Feeling the need of something more satisfactory than a sandwich, he rushed to a neighboring buffet to get a bowl of clam chowder.

He was gone about seven or eight minutes when he returned, he found that he had been wanted by his house to execute an order on ten thousand shares of stock, the commission on which amounted to \$1,250. Not being able to find him, the business had to be given to another firm.

SHANGHAI, SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 19, 1916

MUSH OUT-RACES NIRVANA IN LEGER

Northland Close Third in Big
Event at Kiangwan;
Finish Is Close

JOHNSTONE HAS GOOD DAY

Ashfield with Owner Up Cap-
tures the Steeplechase;
Teddy McBain's Win

Mush, ridden by Johnstone, won the big race of the day at Kiangwan yesterday, the St. Leger, after a hot struggle with Nirvana and Northland. The finish was one of the best seen on a local race course for a long time. There was not a length between the first three ponies past the judges' box. In the last furlong Mush, Nirvana and Northland were running neck and neck. About a furlong from home Burkill on Northland went on to the rails ahead of Mush. Johnstone, however, came through again to win by the narrowest of verdicts from the favorite, Nirvana, and Burkill on Northland got third place. Johnstone rode brilliantly and deserved his very popular win.

The course was in excellent condition and very fast times were recorded. In the mile and five furlongs Monarchism beat Black Diamond's Kiangwan record by ten and two-fifth seconds, according to the official time. It is an unusual distance, not often run, and the old record probably was made on a slow track.

In the opening race Swanee was only 1 3/5 secs. outside the record. The pony led from start to finish while The Starling was a surprise second, paying close on \$80 for a place. Recommendation was a favorite third.

Johnstone, who was the most successful jockey of the afternoon, brought home the winner in the second race, a one mile against Giant Dahila, ridden by Burkill. Wynona, a hot favorite, was third.

The one steeplechase of the day proved to be an easy win for Ashfield, with the owner up, and before the big race Burkill reversed the tables on Johnstone by coming home on Monarchism against Sir Lamerock with The Capera, a like in third place.

In the last three races there were two upsets from the popular fancy. Peronne, with "Teddy" McBain up, scoring an easy win from Surplice (Johnstone) and Railway (Liou) the latter paying his supporters \$55 odd—from Johnstone on Battle Dawn while in the seventh race, McBain on Viator, deadheaded with Vida on Anticipation.

Anticipation, which afterwards beat Viator in a run-off, was sold to Mr. Benbow Rowe for \$610.

The results in detail follow:

1.—The Sprint Plate—Value \$200. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25. If 5 or more starters. For China Ponies. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners up to 5 furlongs, 7 lbs. extra and 2 or more such races, 12 lbs. extra, since January 1, 1916. Ponies that have not won a race after November 1, 1915, allowed 5 lbs. Champion, Derby and Griffin Winners barred—14 miles.

Messrs. Toog and Speelman's br. Swanee, Mr. Heard. 158-1 Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's ch. The Starling, Mr. W. Hill. 156-2 Mr. Tai Yuen's br. Recommendation, Mr. J. I. Kara. 162-3

Also ran: Faked Wheel (Knoll), Auld Reekie (Rowe), The Spec, into Memory (Vida), Loddfield (Liou), Dahn Chief (Moller), Peronne (E. B. McBain).

Two lengths; one length. Time, 58 4-5 secs.

Parl-mutuel, for win \$53.80. Places, 1st \$8.20, 2nd \$7.70, 3rd \$8.60. Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 253, 2nd 54, 3rd 9.

2.—The Members' Plate—Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd Pony \$25. If 5 or more starters. For China Ponies that have never been raced previous to January 1, 1916. Weight for inches as per scale. Winners of one race, 5 lbs. extra and of 2 or more, 7 lbs. extra. Non-

(Continued on Page 2)

Shooting

'B' Company (British) S.V.C. In connection with the above unit's annual rifle meeting which is being held during the week-end the following is the draw for the Ladies' Competition:

Ladies	Champions
Mrs. Taylor	Sergt. J. S. Graham
Miss Nura	Pte. A. Cheatham
Mrs. J. H. Crocker	Pte. T. Orton
Mrs. H. Lambert	Pte. Haslam
Mrs. F. J. Gayes	Pte. W. C. Divers
Mrs. E. G. Barnes	Pte. H. Crowther
Miss Lilian Daw	Lt. Cpl. R. W. Burton
Mrs. N. A. Vilou	Lt. J. H. Crocker
Miss F. Ferris	Pte. R. H. Felgate
Miss Brand	Pte. F. J. Brand
Mrs. A. Russell	Pte. F. H. Weston
Miss Amy Am	Lt. Cpl. E. Kilner
Mrs. M. B. Anderson	Cpl. F. W. Ambrose
Mrs. H. Lambert	Pte. E. Evans
Mrs. A. J. Stewart	Lt. V. H. Lanning
Miss M. Oliveira	Pte. H. G. Evans
Miss Chatham	Col. Sgt. F. J. W. Melville
Mrs. J. E. Camo	Pte. H. A. Gray
Mrs. G. F. Dudd	Pte. F. J. Gayes
Mrs. H. C. Pullen	Pte. J. Tomlinson
Miss U. Knight	Pte. D. W. P. Jones
Miss L. J. Hedd	Pte. E. G. Barnes
Mrs. H. Moore	Pte. J. Stoddart
Miss Bradford	Pte. F. W. Moore
Mrs. V. H. Lanning	Pte. F. Keenor
Miss Tomlinson	Sergt. J. J. Murphy
Mrs. E. Kilner	Lt. Cpl. W. J. Haynes
Mrs. F. W. Ambrose	Sergt. H. Moore
Mrs. J. C. Smith	Pte. W. E. Hughes
Miss Ena McKay	Pte. G. E. Baker
Miss Dorothy Focken	Pte. F. B. Garge
Mrs. F. C. Focken	Pte. A. E. Hayward
Miss Jean Crocker	Pte. J. Birnie
Mrs. P. Johns	Pte. F. C. Focken
Mrs. G. F. Dudd	Pte. A. Maunder
Miss Lily Focken	Lt. Cpl. E. J. Cooper
Mrs. C. N. Gray	Pte. W. R. O. Taylor
Mrs. J. Vaughan	Pte. W. H. Taylor

Maxim Battery, S.V.C. The results of the November Monthly Cup Competition of the above unit are given below. The highest possible score was 35.

"A" Class, (No Competition)	H'cap.
Sgt. Wheen	29
Capt. Gaskin	23 13% 20.01
Cpl. Bowman	15
"B" Class	
Gnr. Wierberg	27
Cpl. Hubbard	27 3% 26.19
Cpl. Donnelly	26 3% 25.23
"Allen	19
"Turner	19
"Cannan	17
"Newman	17
"Jackson	16
"Jones	15
Sergt. Stagg	15
Gnr. Johnston	14
Sergt. Thorpe	12 2% 11.64
Gnr. Waddell	10

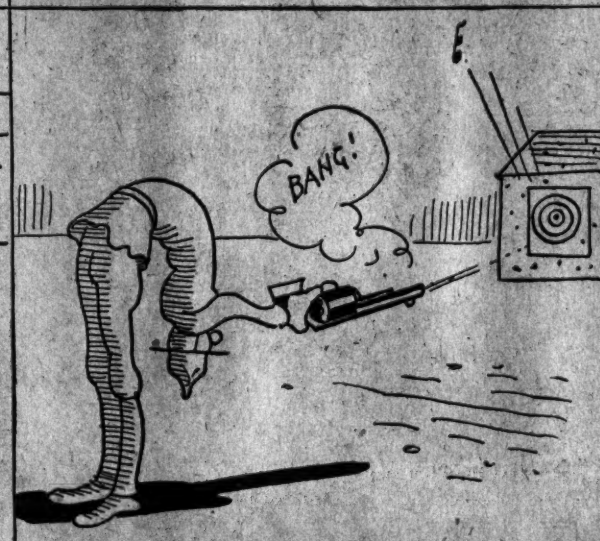
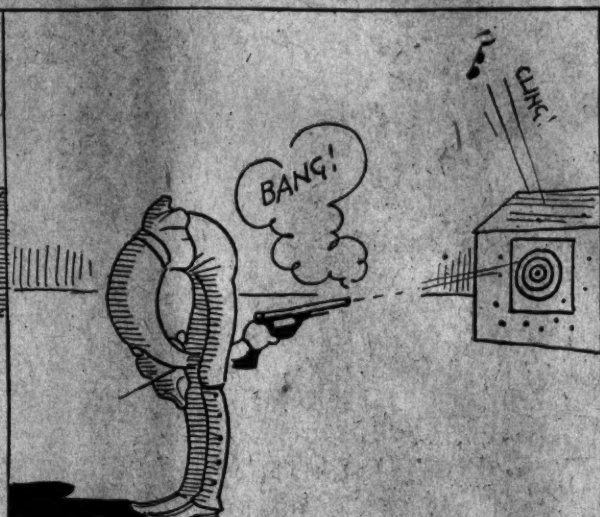
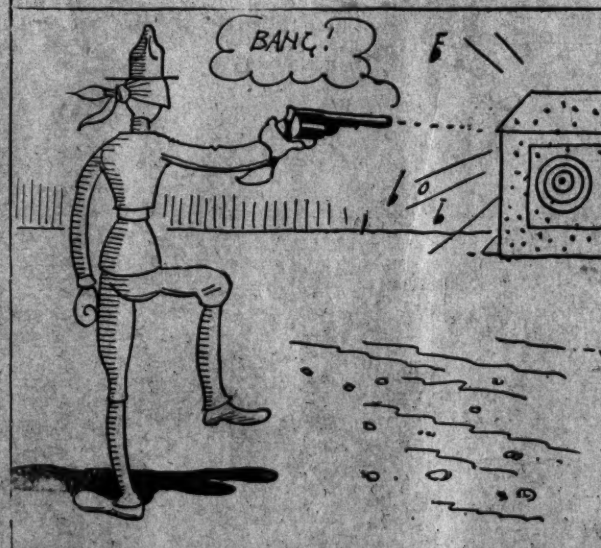
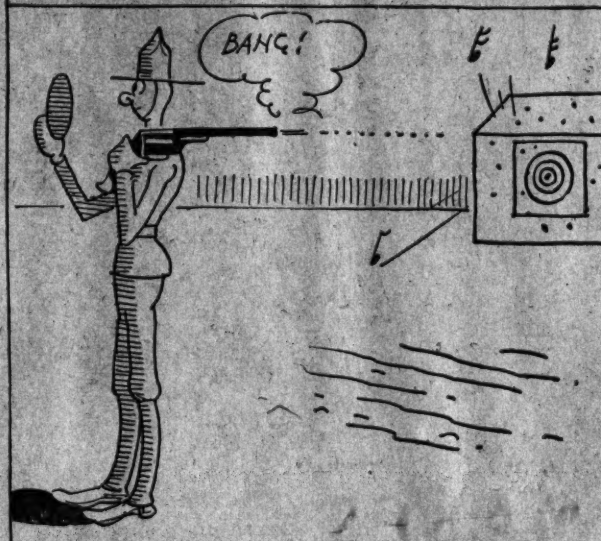
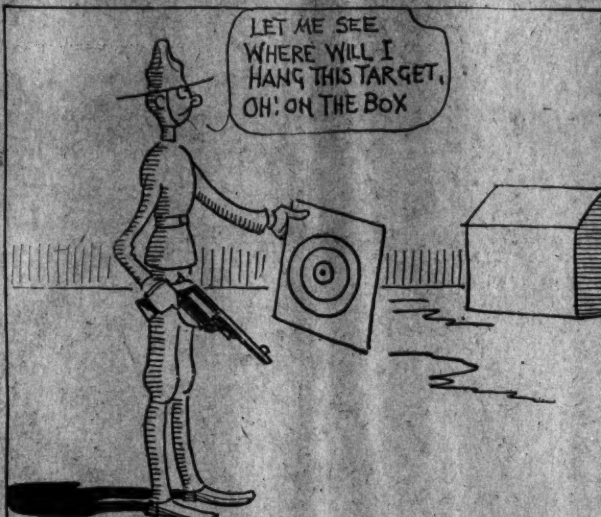
1 Winner of Cup.
1 Winner of Spoon.
Future Handicap 8%.

BOY SCOUTS

The annual competition of the Shanghai Chinese and foreign boy scouts was held yesterday afternoon at the Yangtsepo Road. There were 10 Chinese troops, the British Baden-Powell troop and one Japanese troop, total about 700 boy scouts. The program included ambulance work, bridge building, cooking display, map-drawing, music and signalling.

As the weather was bright, there was a large attendance. The boy scouts of Changsha, Soochow, Wushu and other cities had sent representatives. Mr. M. Y. Chung, President of the Scout Association, and Vice-President Y. C. Tong, and C. C. Nieh also attended. General Yang Shian-teh of the Arsenal sent his secretary. The Kiangsu Provincial Educational Association was represented by Mr. P. K. Chu who had been asked to make a full report to the Ministry of Education.

All Out for Practice for the Autumn Hunting!



SHANGHAI AMERICAN ATHLETIC CLUB PLAN

The young Americans engaged in forming a club to play English Rugby Football will hold another meeting next Wednesday (evening) 8:30 o'clock at No. 19 Nanking Road, where a plan will be introduced for the looks to the widening of the scope of the club.

Most of the members of the American Co. S.V.C. are interested in the new organization and some of them want to play other games beside English Rugby. They want to play hockey and basketball, for instance. It is now proposed to christen the new organization the Shanghai American Athletic Club and all interested are invited to attend the forthcoming meeting.

FOOTBALL TODAY

Jewish Recreation Club v. Cus ocs This match will be played today at the Hongkew Park, to commence at 2.45 p.m. The teams will line up as follows:

Customs: Canda, Broderick and Schneider; Stewart, Ulick and Nicholson; Smeeden, Baker, M. Cal, Chapman and Anderson. Jewish Club: A. N. Oiler; H. J. Sant and S. Perry; R. Moalem, H. Abraham, C. Fuxman; A. Levi, D. Whiteman, D. Abraham, N. Saltoun, G. Saltoun. Reserves: N. Niam, H. Whitgab.

Football Season Is Opened

The football season was opened yesterday with a game between the Shanghai Athletic Club and the British XI. The Club's representatives won by 2 goals to 1.

Local weather conditions prevailed, but at this Forshaw kicked off. At the outset play was of an even character. Lyne, a new comer, showing many clever raids into the Volunteers' territory and only the ever work of Murray and Ward checked the efforts of the Club's forward. Drake found in Victoria the popular ex-captain of the Shanghai Athletic Club and a familiar figure to Shanghai folk. A last useful partner and they were responsible for many praiseworthy efforts. Once Drake shot over when he placed and Heame and Hollander forced berries to his knees and the ball saved finely.

The Club were showing better football but strangely the Volunteers were the first to score. Forshaw had set Harwick in motion and the ball was carried down the right wing and eventually came back to Forshaw who essayed a drive which cannoned against the feet of Smith. Smart obtained a score and being unmarked shot for goal and the ball eluded the grasp of Andersen and lodged in the roof of the netting.

With a five minutes' equality was established by Cooke who taking advantage of a judicious pass from Drake and standing completely un-

molested easily scored. More even play followed the ball being continually out of touch and save for a brief attack by the Volunteers during which Forshaw might have established the lead, the soldiers' defence had a gruelling time. Weak shooting and a tendency to the too close together, enabled the Volunteers to hold out for a time but just before the interval Cooke espied an opening and scored for the Club, Beates just failing to reach the ball.

This was all the scoring for the interval came and after the resumption neither defense was pierced although the Volunteers' citadel had halfbreath escapes. Twice Drake just missed with lightning drives and Hollander had the mortification of seeing an excellent shot rebound from the cross bar into the field of play where Ward relieved the pressure.

In the closing stages Forshaw fell back and Ward came up into the front line but Smith and Clifford were very sound and time was called shortly afterwards.

For the Volunteers Murray, Ward and Forshaw stood out prominently and Rodgers put in some sound work. Smeaton will play better with practice and so will Harwick and with the inclusion of Billings, Grant, Burtenshaw, Macdonald and possibly MacEachran the Volunteers will make a bold bid for the League. The Club's best performers were

(Continued on Page 2)

By Powers

HONGKEWCO WINS INSURANCE SHIELD

Annual Fire Brigade Competition Is Conducted On New Plan

DELUGE FINISHES SECOND

Large Crowd Witnesses The Tests; Weak Water Pressure Distracts

The Hongkew Company of the Fire Brigade are holders of the Insurance Companies' Challenge Shield for the next twelve months and they were a particularly happy bunch of firemen last night. They had not won the trophy since 1911, but yesterday they simply walked away from those formidable prize-winners, the Deluge, and gave a still worse hammering to the Mith-ho-Loongs, who are always so close up as to give everybody else a quiver.

Best of all, was the manner of winning. The competition was of a totally different order to anything attempted before and, in their practices, the men had to think out time-saving dodges all on their own, without the previous doughty performances of their teams or others to go by.

As not infrequently happens in the actual thing, as distinct from rehearsals, there was many a pet theory went awry. Hongkew led off and had their full share of unforeseen troubles, noted at once by the others and counter-acted so far as was possible. This notwithstanding, Hongkew led in every particular and were not even approached in any section for which points counted.

The order of finishing in seconds was:

Company	Drill	Make-up	Let Target	Special Points	Total
Hongkew	85.2	122.2	25.1	—	205.4
Deluge	105	134.4	29.2	—	239.4
Mith-ho-Loong	114.4	142.2	27.1	—	255.4
Victoria	156.4	168.4	30.4	—	326.4

The teams were: Hongkew Co. (No. 2).—1st Assistant J. E. R. Harris, 2nd Assistant C. F. Harris, Firemen E. S. Thelissen, P. C. Mansfield and N. C. Brodie.

Deluge Co. (No. 4).—Foreman M. A. Annett, 1st Assistant J. W. Stavars, Firemen P. D. G. Gain, H. F. Merrill and W. J. Brown. Mith-ho-Loong Co. (No. 1).—Foreman R. W. Skinner, 2nd Assistant D. Campbell, Firemen H. W. P. McMeekin, T. E. Mitchell and C. V. Jensen.

Victoria Co. (No. 7).—Firemen W. S. Clay, L. P. O'Driscoll, H. G. Mancell, N. P. Thomson and W. Ward.

Officials: Judges.—Chief Officer M. W. Pett, S.F.E., Lieut. J. Dantin, C.F.F.E., Messrs. W. R. Kahler, A. W. McPhail and C. J. Scott. Timekeepers.—Major T. E. Trueman, Messrs. F. J. Burnett, P. Crighton and F. A. Sampson.

Previous winners:—1895 Deluge Co.; 1896 Mith-ho-Loong Co.; 1897 Le Torrent Co.; 1898 Hongkew Co.; 1899 Le Torrent Co.; 1900-1-2-3-4 Deluge Co.; 1905 Victoria Co.; 1906 Deluge Co.; 1907-8 Mith-ho-Loong Co.; 1909 Deluge Co.; 1910 Victoria Co.; 1911 Hongkew Co.; 1912-13 Deluge Co.; 1914 Mith-ho-Loong Co.; 1915 Deluge Co.

As has been said, the competition was of an entirely new order, designed to bring out, so far as was possible, the actual work at a fire, attention being paid to special local conditions. Briefly, a three-storied bamboo and matting structure represented a house endangered by burning buildings at the back, marked by falling disc targets.

One inmate—a dummy—insensitive through the smoke, was left in the house. The teams, as their turn came had to imagine they were the advance guard of the brigade, with a first concern to rescue the person in danger, covering the rescue and then attempting to cut off the fire at the back.

Whilst so engaged, there came an alarm from another quarter of the city and the team at work got instant orders to pack up and deal with the new danger. Well, all this was highly interesting to watch as a general display and called for far more activity

HARLEQUINS WINNERS AGAINST SIKHS, 6-5

The Harlequins met the Sikhs at Hockey yesterday afternoon on the Race Course and a very even game resulted in a win for the former by 6 goals to 5.

The game was well contested throughout—both sides playing clean and fast, hockey. When half-time was called the Sikhs were leading by the odd goal in 7.

When play was resumed the leaders added another goal; but then the Harlequins got together and thanks to some fine combination and dash added three goals in rapid succession running out winners as stated above. For the Harlequins Bothwell (3) Birtenshaw (2) and Bailey (1) were the scorers. C. C. Graham at back played a brilliant defensive game for the winners and he was instrumental in saving his citadel from many ugly rushes.

H. M. Mann refereed the game to everyone's satisfaction and he found little need of the whistle.

The Weather

Very cloudy, but rather fine weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 81.6 and the minimum 43.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 80.5 and 41.5.

and technical knowledge than the old form of competition.

The only trouble was that the average spectator was at a loss as to where the fine points came in. A panting fireman would be rolling up a length of hose and his watching comrades would go into ecstasies, cheering themselves hoarse. They knew just what difficulties he was surmounting, whereas to anybody else he was just rolling—and, if you were close enough, muttering words which may stand for certain terrestrial fire appliances, but did not sound very like it—and only rolling.

However, it was not an exhibition for the popular amusement, but a test of firemen's skill and as such it was a great success. A matter which upset calculations considerably was that of hose. The men had been practicing with old lengths, which roll like a watch-spring. In the competition they were served out with new stuff, which rolls somewhat less easily than the P. and O. flagstaff.

Another trouble was the water pressure. The times would have been different if the pressure had been greater. Hose was hauled over angles and desperate calls made for water which came not for the pressure was not sufficient to force the stream over the hump. In some cases a single shake would do it, but again a feverish fireman nearly shook his arms off before securing that which he calls for at fire and competitions.

There was quite a big crowd present, despite the fact that the display was held later than usual, and at a time when there was more doing to attract people elsewhere, and the exhibition was thoroughly enjoyed. The usual presentation was dispensed with, but after the competition several Councilors, the officials, insurance agents and others inspected the gear.

Mush Out Races Nirvana in Leger

(Continued from Page 1)

Winners allowed 5 lbs. Any Derby Winner 10 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative.—1 mile.

Mr. John Johnstone's ches.

Sandy, Mr. Johnstone. 140—1

Mr. Paul's grey Giant, Dahlia.

Mr. C. R. Burkill. 155—3

Mr. Slinger's grey Wynona.

Mr. Heard. 145—3

Also ran: Peter Pleman (Knoll).

The Gift (H. B. McBain), Zinder

Zee (Vida), Pingwu Chief (Moller),

The Canny Bird (Hayes).

One and a half lengths: two

lengths. Time, 2:05.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$13.20.

Places, 1st \$12.40, 2nd \$7.90, 3rd

\$6.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 35, 2nd

1st, 3rd 197.

3.—The Grand Stand Steeplechase.

Value \$300. 2nd Pony \$50.

3rd Pony \$25. If 5 or more

starters. For China Ponies.

Weight 155 lbs. Winners of the

Grand National and/or the

Challenge Cup, since January 1,

1916, 7 lbs. extra. Ponies that

have never won a steeplechase

allowed 5 lbs.—2 1/4 miles.

Mr. Henry Morris' grey

Ashfield, Mr. H. E.

Morris. 155—1

Mr. Esra's grey, Nomadic.

Mr. I. Esra. 155—2

Mr. Esra's black Cossack.

Mr. J. A. Hayes. 155—3

Also ran: Peter (Johnstone), Ye

Ilusionist (Beyd), The Doc (Bower).

Three lengths: many.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$15.40.

Places, 1st \$6.80, 2nd \$10.00, 3rd

\$11.70.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 71, 2nd

1st, 3rd 52.

4.—The Royal Stakes.—Value \$300.

2nd Pony \$50, 3rd Pony \$25.

If 5 or more starters. For

China Ponies. Weight for

inches as per scale. Champion

Winners 10 lbs. extra. Ponies

that have not won a race of 5

furlongs and over allowed 5

lbs.—1 mile 5 furlongs.

or St. Leger winners, 7 lbs. extra. Winners of two or more Races, 2 lbs. extra. Penalties not accumulative. Ponies that have never won a race allowed 7 lbs.—1 1/4 miles.

lbs.

Messrs. Sky and Hickling's

grey Mush, Mr. John-

stone. 160—1

Mr. Fay's br. Nirvana, late

King Alec, Mr. Heard. 157—2

Mr. Day's grey Northland,

Mr. C. R. Burkill. 155—3

Also ran: Billy (Hill), Magnet-

ism (J. I. Esra), Cranfield

(Stewart), Galloway (Lion), Tai-

shyo (Vida), Sentry (Hayes),

Candlelight (Moller).

A head; half a length. Time,

2:54 1/2.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$23.10.

Places, 1st \$8.30, 2nd \$6.60, 3rd

\$11.40.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 68, 2nd

1st, 3rd 72.

5.—The Blackrock Maiden Plate.—

Value \$250. 2nd Pony \$50. 3rd

Pony \$25. If 5 or more starters.

For China Ponies. Weight for

inches as per scale. Unplaced

Ponies allowed 5 lbs. Subscrip-

tion Griffin allowed 5 lbs.

Allowances accumulative.—3/4

mile.

Mr. Perry's grey Peronne.

Mr. McBain. 142—1

Mr. Robson's grey Surplice.

Mr. Johnstone. 152—2

Mr. Esra's ches. Silverwood.

Mr. I. Esra. 152—3

Also ran: The Lapwing (Hill),

Pete (Hayes), Kuroshio (Nagal).

Many lengths: three. Time, 1:23

4-5.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$38. Places,

1st \$11.10, 2nd \$5.50, 3rd \$8.20.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 597,

2nd 42, 3rd 513.

7.—The November Selling Plate.—

Value \$400. 2nd Pony \$100.

3rd Pony \$50. If 5 or more

starters. For China Ponies.

Winner to be sold for \$200.

Weight for inches as per scale;

if entered to be sold for \$100,

allowed 5 lbs; if entered to be

sold for \$50, allowed 10 lbs.—

9 furlongs.

lbs.

Mr. Three Stars' bay Antici-

pation, Mr. F. R. Vida. 145—1

Mr. Dick Turpin's ches.

Viator, Mr. E. B. Mc-

Bain. 137—1

Mr. Kasing's ches. Lookfield.

Mr. J. Lion. 147—3

Also ran: Mechanism (Stewart),

Alleyway (J. I. Esra), Moana (T. U.

Yih), Sir Nigel (Knoll), Dragon

Fish, late The Nautical Bird (C. R.

Burkill), Grinton (T. U. Hu).

Dead heat: two lengths.—Time,

2:23 1/2.

Pari-mutuel, to win \$32.50

(Viator), and \$8.50 (Anticipation).

Places, 1st \$7.30 (Anticipation),

\$22.70 (Viator), 3rd \$13.60.

Cash sweep, 1st tickets No. 454

and 747, 3rd 10.

8.—The Hermitage Handicap.—

Value \$300. 2nd Pony 75. 3rd

Pony \$50. If 5 or more starters.

For China Ponies.—1 1/4 miles.

lbs.

Mr. Cloud's white Railway.

Mr. J. Lion. 142—1

Messrs. Winsome and Hasty's

brown The Capercaille.

Mr. W. Hill. 159—2

Mr. N. W. Hickling's grey

Battle Dawn, Mr. John-

stone. 150—3

Also ran: The Buzzard (E. B.

McBain), Historic (Heard), Recom-

mendation (J. I. Esra), House Boy

(C. T. Chu), Swanee (Knoll), Galloway

(T. U. Hu), Charlemagne (J. A. Hayes),

Dalmy Chief (T. U. Yih),

Pingwu Chief (I. Esra).

One length; half a length. Time,

2:38.

Pari-mutuel, for win \$56.50.

Places, 1st \$14.80, 2nd \$8.40, 3rd

\$7.30.

Cash sweep, 1st ticket No. 428,

2nd 586, 3rd 128.

9.—The Shanghai Flora

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

Flower and Vegetable

Seeds

Bulbs:

Hyacinths, Tulips,

Daffodils etc.

Prompt attention given to

outport orders

The Shanghai Flora

88 Szechuen Road

opposite

Whiteway, Laidlaw & Co. Ltd.

Billiards

Games played in the Shanghai Inter-Club Billiard League during the last week:

Police v. Customs

Capt. Barrett. 250 T. Mellow. 133

L. E. Todd. 178 G. B. Stormes. 250

C. Doyle. 243 B. H. Gowing. 250

Insp. Reeves. 204 W. Johnstone. 250

W. Abbott. 210 G. E. Sherman. 250

1,085 1,138

Thirty Club v. Powhattan Club

E. F. Easting. 250 C. E. Peacock. 241

E. D. Bush. 250 H. S. Smythe. 196

H. B. Oller. 250 H. E. Brewer. 176

250 250

A. F. Oller. H. Langley. 160

250 250

T. Poignand. 250 E. Strassman. 99

1,250 872

Masonic Club v. M. E. Institute

R. Phillips. 151 G. M. Boyes. 250

C. Komaroff. 176 J. E. Wilson. 250

H. E. Gilson. 250 T. Spring. 238

J. W. Prince. 250 Arch. Sharp. 208

C. Dowling. 250 W. S. Campbell. 128

1,077 1,074

Lusitano Club v. Thirty Club

G. M. P. E. F. Easting. 250

Remedios. 228

E. R. Leitao. 184 E. D. Bush. 250

C. M. P.

Remedios. 250 H. Ollerdesen. 113

F. P. Remedios. 250 A. Ollerdesen. 190

J. V. Jensen. 250 T. Poignand. 190

1,162 998

The Merchant Service Guild are

plucky endeavoring to raise a team

and are making up lost ground but

have not yet sent in any results.

League Table

Name of Club Total Points

Thirty Club 3,388 4

Lusitano Club 2,221 4

Masonic Club 2,223 2

Customs Club 2,223 2

Police 2,079 0

Municipal Club 1,053 0

Powhattan Club 872 0

Merchant S. Guild 1 0

1 0

Football Season

Is Opened

(Continued from Page 1)

Cooke, Drake, Gande and Clifford but

Hearne was decidedly useful despite

no practice, and Smith and Roberts

were quite good, especially the

former.

In Lyhne the Club have a player

of promise and his touches were be-

yond the average recruit's. Hol-

lander was prone to finesse a little

but played well in the second half

and the same can be said of Chee-

ham.

Mr. K. Mackelvie was an efficient

referee.

The teams were:—

Volunteers:—L. Beates, R. D.

Murray, F. S. Ward, Thompson, T. S.

Smeaton, W. Rodgers, J. Harwick,

W. Smart, G. F. Forshaw, A. Jess-

man and W. H. Leslie.

S. F. C.:—A. Andersen, B. H.

Smith, W. C. G. Clifford, F. Roberts,

W. J. Gande, C. S. Cheatham, P. H.

Hollander, V. Hearne, D. Drake, E.

J. Cooke, and E. Lyhne.

Police v. St. Xavier's